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NEWFOUNDLAND



Jubilee Issue.

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JULY 1, 1897 [Single Copies, 5cts.

A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS. COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

> HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN. (Continued.)

FRINIDAD. - Continued.

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of any of the stamps of Trinidad; there are however some pretty good imitations of the provisional ½ penny wrapper, a counterfeit surcharge having been placed on the stamps of the I penny wrapper; the following measurements of the genuine surcharge, will be of a great assistance to collectors in detecting the forgeries:

Length of HALF PENNY including period, 151/2 mm.

Length of HALF PENNY without period, bottom of surcharge, 14 mm. Length of HALF PENNY without period, top of surcharge, 14½ mm. Length of first printed line, 20½ mm.

second " 11 20 mm.

8.6

third " 17½ mm, fourth " 13½mm, fifth " 7½ mm, 1766

19

Distance between HALF PENNY and printed lines, 51/4 mm.

Total height of surcharge with four printed lines, 11 mm. Total height of surcharge with five printed lines, 12 mm.

Thickness of letters, almost 1/2 mm.

Lady McLeod.

ADHESIVE STAMP.

April 16th, 1847 Engraved in taille douce on stout yellowish white wove paper. The denomination of value is not expressed on the stamp, but the stamps were sold at five cents each or four dollars per hundred. Size 181/2 x23mm.



5c dark blue

This stamp, which was of a private character was issued by the owner of the steamer Lady McLeod for the prepayment of letters carried between San Fernando and Port of Spain, the two principal ports of the Island of Trinidad.

TUNIS.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES-I FRANC-19 CENTS, U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1888.

Typographed on tinted white wove paper. Size 18x21 1/2 mm.



Perforated 14x131/2.

Ic black on deep blue

2c purple brown on yellow 5c green on greenish

3 15c dark blue on grayish 4

25c black on rose 6 40c red on straw

75c carmine on rose 5fr gray violet on grayish

Varieties: Imperforate.

re black on deep blue 9 2c purple brown on yellow IO

II 5c green on greenish

15c dark blue on grayish 12 13 25c black on rose

40c red on straw TA. 75c carmine on rose 15

16 5fr gray violet on grayish

Re-issues.

1892.

Tinted wove paper.

Perforated 14x 13 1/2. 1c black on gray blue 18

2c claret on bistre 19 5c dark green on pale greenish 20

15c dull blue on pale grayish 21 22 25c black on pale rose

40c red on amber 23 24

75c carmine on pale rose 5 fr reddish violet on lilac 25

These re-issues were available for postage. October, 1888.

Same type as preceding issue, but background dotted; typographed on tinted wove paper.



Perforated 14x131/2.



26 se black on deep blue 27 ic black on gray blue 2c red brown on yellow 28 2c claret on bistre 20 30 2c purple brown on buff 31 5c dark green on greenish 32 5c green on greenish 15c blue on gray 33 34 25c black on rose 25c black on pale rose 35 36 40c red on straw 37 75c carmine on rose 38 75c carmine on pale rose Ifr bis re olive on pale bistre 30 Ifr olive on pale olive 40 Ifr pale yellow green on olive 41 42 tfr deep olive green on olive

5fr red lilac on pale lavender 1893. Same type impression and paper as preceding is ue.

Perforated 14x131/2.

43

A. Watermarked



15c blue on gray

B. Unwatermarked.

10c black on lavender

roe black on gray blac 46

47 75c black on orange

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

July 1st, 1888.

A. Regular adhesives of corresponding date surcharged "A PERCEVOIR" in black.

Perforated 14x131/2.

5c green on greenish, black surch'ge 15c dark blue on grayish "

We catalogue these two stamps on the authority of Mr. J. B. Moens.

B. Regular adhesive of corresponding

date, punched a

straight,

sideways or inverted.

Perforated 14x131/2.

Ic black on deep blue

103 104 2c purple brown on yellow

5c green on greenish 105

15c dark blue on grayish 106

107 25c black on rose

108 40c red on straw 100 75c carmine on rose

IIO 5fr gray violet on grayish

October, 1888.

Regular adhesives of corresponding date, punched a large T as in preceding issue.

Perforated 14x131/2.

III te black on deep blue II2 Ic black on gray blue

II3 ac red brown on yellow II4

2c claret on bistre 115 5c green on greenish

II6 15c blue on gray

117 25c black on rose II8 25c black on pale rose

40c red on straw 119

120 75c carmine on rose

121 Ifr bistre olive on pale bistre 122

Ifr olive on pale olive 5fr red lilac on pale lavender 123

1803

Regular adhesives of corresponding date, punched a large T as in preceding issues.

A. Watermarked a quadrille design.

Perforated 14x131/2. 124

15c blue on gray B. Unwatermarked.

Perforated 14x131/2.

toc black on lavender 125 roc black on gray lilac

127 75c black on orange

ENVELOPES.

July 1st, 1888.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding date typographed in upper right corner, on white or blue wove paper.

White wove paper.

Size 116x76mm.

301 5c green

II. Blue wove paper.

Size 122x96 mm.

302 15c blue

October, 1888.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner on white or blue wove paper.

I. White wove paper.

Size 116x76mm.

5c green 303

II. Blue wove paper.

Size 122x96mm.

304 15c blue

III. Deep blue wove paper.

Size 122x96mm.

15c blue 305

Stamps of the same type as adhesives of corresponding date, typographed in upper right corner, on deep blue wove paper. Size 122x96 mm.

306 roc black

COUNTERFEITS.

We have never seen any good forgeries of the stamps of Tunis.

TURKEY.

Currency: 40 PARAS-1 PIASTRE-5 CENTS U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

January 1st, 1863.

Lithographed in two processes on thin, grayish, white wove paper. By the first process, the color was applied to the entire surface of the sheet, and by the second, the design, inscriptions and frame were printed in black on this colored ground. The central design represents the thougra (signature of Sultan), and below it a crescent, bearing Arabic inscriptions. The denomination of value is in Arabic figures in a circle or oval between the crescent and the frame below it. There are two plates of each of the values, both composed of 100 stamps in 10 horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The first plate has these rows placed in the normal position, viz., the bottom of the stamps in the upper row adjoining the top of those in the row below. Below each row was printed a control band, inscribed: "Deer Saadet, Alie, Nezareti Malie" (Treasury and Imperial Ottoman Post office, Constantinople). This control band measures about 6 mm. in width. It was printed in blue on the 5 piastre stamps and in red on the other values. Owing to careless printing, the stamps printed from the first plate are often found either without this control band, or with the control band across the top, or even with two or more bands on the stamp. On the second plate, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th & 10th horizontal rows are inverted, forming tête-bêches with the preceding row. The distance between any one of these rows and the one above it is about 6 mm., and in this space the control band was printed. On this plate the rows were divided vertically and horizontally by black lines, the distance between the vertical rows varying from ½ to 2 mm. and from 2 to 5 mm.

Sizes; 20 paras and 5 piastres, 20x25 mm., 1 pia, 1834 x2534 mm., 2 pia, 19x24 1/2 mm.





65

66

67

68

69

70





20 par yellow and black, red hand 2 20 par pale yellow and black, red band 3 20 par amber and black, red band 20 par straw and black, red band A I pia violet and black, red band 6 I pia gray and black, red band I pia greenish blue & black, red band 78 I pia slate and black, red band I pia mauve and black, red band 0 2 pia blue and black, red band IO 2 pia light blue and black, red band II 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 12 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 2 pia bluish green & black, red bard 13 14 2 pia indigo and black, red band 15 5 pia carmine and black, blue band 16 pia dull pink and black, blue band 17 18 5 pia current and black, blue band Varieties: Error in color.

I pia yellow and black, red band TO b. Paper not colored.

5 pia black, blue band 20

c. With control band at top instead of at bottom of stamp.

20 par yellow and black, red band 21 I pia violet and black, red band 22 23 2 pia dark blue and black, red band 24 2 pia light blue and black, red band 25 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 26 2 pia indigo and black, red band

27 5 pia carmine and black, blue band d. With control band at top and bottom of stamp.

20 par yellow and black, red band 28 29 I pia gray and black, red band

I pia violet and black, red band 30 I pia yellow & black, red band (error) 31 2 pia dark blue and black, red band 32

2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 33 2 pia indigo and black, red band 34

5 pia carmine and black, blue band 35 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band e. Control band printed on back of stamp, at bottom.

20 par yellow and black, red band 37 38 I pia violet and black, red band

2 pia blue and black, red band 39 5 pia carmine and black, blue band f. Control band printed on back of stamp, at top.

41 5 pia carmine and black, blue band Without control band.

20 par yellow and black

20 par pale yellow and black I pia lilac and black 43 44

I pia violet and black 45 1 pia gray and black 2 pia blue and black 46 47

2 pia dark blue and black 48 2 pia indigo and black 49

2 pia bluish green and black 50 2 pia greenish blue and black 51 5 pia carmine and black 52

5 pia currant and black 53 5 pia dull pink and black 54 h. Gummed on the face of the stamp.

55 20 par yellow and black, red band I pia lilac and black, red band 56 57 2 pia blue and black, red band 58 2 pia dark blue and black, red band 59

2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 5 pia carmine and black, blue band 60 Tête-bêche, the stamps being joined at i.

top, and control band at each extremity.
61 20 par yellow and black, red band 20 par straw and black, red band 62 I pia lilac and black, red band 63 I pia violet and black, red band 64

I pia manve and black, red band 2 pia blue and black, red band 2 pia bluish green & black, red band

2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 5 pia carmine and black, blue band 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band

5 pia currant and black, blue band 71 k. Tete-beche, stamps being joined at botand control band in centre. tom. 72 20 par yellow and black, red band

20 par straw and black, red band 73 I pia lilac and black, red band 74 I pia violet and black, red band 75 76 I pia mauve and black, red band 2 pia blue and black, red band

77 2 pia greenish blue & black, red band 79 2 pia bluish green and black, red band 80 5 pia carmine and black, blue band 5 pia dull pink and black, blue band 81

Varieties: c, d, e, f, g and h, also occur in the tête-bêche.

Stamps with the control band printed in various colors: green, yellow, purple, gold etc., are merely essays.

Dec. 1st, 1863.

Same type and impression as plate II of preceding issue; thick, white wove paper.

20 par yellow and black, red band 20 par pale yellow and black, red band

84 20 par straw and black, red band 85 I pia violet and black red band

86 I pia lilac and black, red band 87

I pia slate and black, red band I pia gray lilac and black, red band I pia blue gray and black, red band 88 89 I pia greenish gray & black, red band 90

I pia buff & black, red band 91 I pia pale yellow and black, red band 92 I pia pale green and black, red band 93

The last one we catalogue on the authority 5 pia pink and black, blue band of Mr. E. von Neulinger.

Varieties :

a. Thick grayish paper.

5 I pia gray lilac and black, red band b. Horizontally laid paper.

96 I pia slate and black, red band c. Paper colored on both sides.

20 par pale yellow and black, red band d. Thougra inverted.

98 20 par yellow and black, red band

e. Design inverted. 20 par yellow and black, red band 99

100 I pia gray lilac and black, red band 5 pia carmine and black, blue band TOT f. Colored and black impression on both

sides, control band on one side only 20 par yellow and black, red band

g. Colored impression on one side, black impression on both sides; control band on face only.

I pia gray lilac and black, red band With control band at top instead of at h.

bottom of stamp 20 par yellow and black, red band 20 par pale yellow & black, red band 105

20 par straw and black, red band 105a I pia gray lilac and black, red band 106

I pia lilac and black, red band 107 I pia violet and black, red band 108

With control band at top and at bottom of stamp.

100 20 par yellow and black, red band 20 par pale yellow and black, red band TIO

III I pia lilac and black, red band I pia gray lilac and black, red band II2 k.

Without control band. 20 par yellow and black II3 114 20 par pale yellow and black

115 20 par straw and black IIG I pia lilac and black

117 I pla gray lilac and black

I pia greenish gray and black
Tête-bêche, stamps joined at the top, 118

and control band at each extremity. 20 par yellow and black, red band IIG

120 20 par pale yellow & black, red band 121 20 par straw and black, red band

122 I pia lilac and black, red band 123

I pia gray lilac and black, red band 5 pia carmine and black, blue band Tête-bêche, stamps joined at bottom, 124 and control band in centre.

125 20 par yellow and black, red band

126 20 par pale yellow and black, red band 127 20 par straw and black, red band 128 20 par lilac and black, red band

I pia gray lilac and black, red band 129 5 pia carmine and black, blue band 130 n. Same as "e," but tête-bêche, stamps

joined at bottom. I pia gray lilac and black, red band

Typographed in color on white wove paper,

varying in texture, with inscriptions in Turkish printed in black. This inscription reads:
(1) right side, "posta"; (2) at top, "devlète";
(3) at the left, "osmanie", or, translated,
"Post of the Government of Turkey." The inscription at the bottom expresses the denomination of value, and varies on each of the different values. The star above the crescent is surrounded by many rays. Size, 181/2 x213/4 mm.





Perforated 121/2.

10 par bronze green and black 132

10 par deep bronze green and black 133

20 par yellow and black 134

20 par orange yellow and black 135

I pia pearl gray and black 136

I pia lilac and black 137

2 pia dark blue and black 138

139 2 pia pale blue and black

5 pia carmine and black 140

141 5 pia carmine rose and black

25 pia red orange and black 142

25 pia yellow orange and black 143

Varieties :

a. Star surrounded by few rays

10 par bronze green and black 144 10 par deep bronze green and black

146 20 par yellow and black

20 par orange yellow and black 147

I pia pearl gray and black 148

-	
140	I pia lilac and black
150	2 pia dark blue and black
151	2 pia pale blue and black
152	5 pia carmine and black
153	5 pia carmine rose and black
154	25 pia red orange and black
155	25 pia yellow orange and black
b.	Star without rays.
156	10 par bronze green and black
157	10 par deep bronze green and black
158	20 par yellow and black
159	20 par orange yellow and black
160	I pia pearl gray and black
161	I pia lilac and black
162	2 pia dark blue and black
163	2 pia pale blue and black
164	5 pin carmine and black
165	5 pia carmine rose and black
166	25 pia red orange and black
167	25 pia yellow orange and black
c.	Imperforate, star with rays,
168	10 par bronze green and black
169	20 par orange yellow and black
170	I pia lilac and black
171	2 pia dark blue and black
172	5 pia carmine and black
173	25 pia red orange and black
d.	Imperforate, star without rays.
174	I pia lilac and black
e.	Horizontal pair imperforate between.
175	25 pia red orange and black
f.	Impression on both sides.
176	20 par orange yellow and black
177	5 pia carmine and black
g.	Error of color.
178	I pia yellow and black
h.	Turkish inscriptions reversed.
179	20 par orange yellow and black
1.	Without Turkish inscriptions,
100	I plu line

5 pia carmine k. 20 para stamps divided in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 10 para stamp. 10 par yellow and black (half of 20 par)

l. I piastre stamp divided in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 20 para stamp

20 par lilac and black (half of I piastre) m. 2 piastre stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a I piastre stamp.

I pia blue and black (half of 2 piastres) n. 5 piastre stamps divided in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as a 2½ piastre stamp. 2½ pia carmine and black (half of

5 piastres.)

January 1st, 1867.

181

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue. The Turkish inscriptions are smaller.

Iki Grush Besh Grush Jirmi-besh Grush

Perforated 121/2. 186 10 par bronze green and black 10 par gray green and black 187 20 par yellow and black 188 20 par straw and black 189 20 par orange yellow and black 190 I pia lilac and black 191 1 pia pearl gray and black 2 pia blue and black 192 193 2 pia ultramarine and black IQ4 5 pia carmine and black 195 5 pia carmine rose and black 196 25 pia red orange and black 197

198 10 par gray green and black 20 par yellow and black 199 20 par orange yellow and black 200 I pia lilac and black 201 I pia pearl gray and black 202 2 pia ultramarine and black 203 5 pia carmine and black 204 5 pia carmine rose and black 205 25 pia red orange and black 206 b. Imperforate.

a. Star surrounded by few rays.

Varieties:

207 10 par bronze green and black 208 20 par orange yellow and black 209 I pia lilac and black 210

2 pia ultramarine and black 5 pia carmine rose and black

c. Imperforate, and the Turkish inscription at bottom reads "Besh Grush" (5 piastres) instead of "Bir Grush" (1 piastre). I pia lilac and black

I pia pearl gray and black d. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as I piastre.

I pia ultramarine (half of 2 piastres) e. 5 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 2½ piastres. 215 2½ pia carmine rose and black (half of 5 piastres)

f. Two-thirds of 2 piastre stamps used as one and a half piastre.

216 1½ pia ultramarine and black (two-

thirds of 2 piastres)
The 2 and 5 piastres stamps only, were

placed in use. January 1st, 1869,

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue; Turkish inscriptions similar.



Perforated 131/2.

217 10 par violet and black 218 10 par brown violet and black

219 10 par brown lilac and black 220 20 par pale green and black

221 20 par dark green and black 222 20 par blue green and black

222 20 par blue green and black 223 20 par gray green and black 224 20 par bronze green and black

1 pia lemon yellow and black
1 pia bright yellow and black
1 pia dull yellow and black

228 2 pia orange red and black 229 2 pia brown red and black 230 2 pia vermilion and black

231 2 pia brick red and black 232 5 pia sky blue and black 233 5 pia greenish blue and black

234 5 pia gray and black 235 5 pia slate blue and black 236 25 pia dull red and black

237 25 pia flesh and black

Varieties:

a. Star surrounded by few rays only.
238 10 par violet and black

239 10 par brown lilac and black 240 20 par pale green and black

241 20 par dark green and black
242 20 par gray green and black
243 1 pia lemon yellow and black
244 1 pia bright yellow and black

245 2 pia orange red and black 246 2 pia brick red and black

247 5 pia sky blue and black 248 5 pia greenish blue and black 249 5 pia slate blue and black

250 5 pia gray blue and black 251 25 pia flesh and black

b. Without rays around star. 252 10 par violet and black

253 Io par deep violet and black 254 20 par pale green and black 255 20 par dark green and black

256 I pia lemon yellow and black 257 I pia bright yellow and black 258 2 pia brown red and black

258 2 p a brown red and black 259 2 pia vermilion and black 260 2 pia brick red and black 261 5 pia sky blue and black

5 pia greenish blue and black
263
pia flesh and black

c. Without Turkish inscriptions.

264 20 par pale green
 265 1 pia dark yellow
 266 2 pia brick red
 267 5 pia deep blue
 268 25 pia dull rose

d. With double impression of Turkish inscriptions.

269 I pia yellow and black
270 5 pia blue and black

e. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
271 10 par dark violet and black
272 20 par pale green and black

273 I pia lemon yellow and black 274 2 pia brick red and black 275 5 pia dark blue and black

276 25 pia flesh and black
f. Turkish inscriptions inverted; star surrounded by few rays only.
277 10 par dark violet and black

g. Turkish inscriptions inverted; star with-

out rays.
278 10 par dark violet and black
279 2 pia brown red and black

279 2 pia brown red and black
280 5 pia dark blue and black
h. Imperforate.

291 10 par violet and black 282 20 par green and black 283 20 par blue green and black 284 2 pia brick red and black 285 2 pia vermilion and black 286 5 pia blue and black

287 25 pia flesh and black
i. Imperforate; Turkish inscriptions inverted

288 10 par violet and black

k. Imperforate vertically.
289 2 pia vermilion and black

1. I piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as half piastre.

290 ½ pia yellow and black (half of I

piistre)

m. 2 plastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as I piastre.

291 I pia vermilion and black (half of 2

piastres)

n. Oily, blurred impression.

10 par violet and black

203 20 par pale green and black

10 par dark yellow and black

205 2 pia orange red and black

5 pia dark blue and black

297 25 pia flesh and black
o. Same as "n" but star without rays.

298 Io par dark violet and black p. 2 plastre stamp No. 295 cut in two, diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as I plastre.

299 I pia orange red and black (half of 2 piastre)

q. Turkish inscriptions printed on back instead of on the face of the stamp. 299a I pia yellow and black

January, 1871.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions are also the same.

Pin-perforated 5 to 11 irregularly. 10 par brown lilac and black 300 10 par light lilae and black 301 302 10 par brown violet and black 10 par brown and black 303 20 par pale green and black 304 305 20 par dark green and black 306 20 par bronze green and black 20 par yellow green and black 307 20 par gray green and black 308 309 I pia pale yellow and black I pia yellow buff and black 310 2 pia orange red and black 311 2 pia brown red and black 312 2 pia vermilion and black 313 314 2 pia pale red and black 5 pia dark blue and black 315 316 5 pia slate blue and black 5 pia green blue and black 317 5 pia gray and black 318 5 pia bistre gray and black 310

Varieties :

320

321

322

a. Star surrounded by few rays only. 10 par brown lilac and black 323 324 10 par brown violet and black 325 20 par blue green and black 326 20 par bronze green and black 20 par yellow green and black 327 I pia yellow buff and b'ack 328 2 pia brick red and black 329 2 pia vermilion and black 330 5 pia chalky blue and black 331 5 pia slate blue and black 332 5 pia gray and black 333 25 pia dull rose and black 334

5 pia pearl gray and black

25 pia dull rose and black

25 pia flesh and black

b. Without rays around star. 10 par brown lilac and black 335 to par brown violet and black 336 20 par yellow green and black 337 338 20 par blue green and black I pia yellow buff and black 339 2 pia brick red and black 340 2 pia orange red and black 341 342 2 pia vermilion and black 2 pia dull red and black 343 5 pia pale blue and black 344 5 pia greenish blue and black 345 346 5 pia slate blue and black 5 pia gray and black 347 Oily, blurred impression. 348 10 par brown lilac and black 340 10 par brown and black 20 par green and black 20 par deep green and black 350 351 20 par gray green and black 352 353 20 par pale green and black

I pia yellow and black 354 I pia dull yellow and black 355 356 I pia bistre vellow and black I pia orange yellow and black 357 358 I pia brown orange and black 2 pia vermilion and black 359 360 2 pia brick red and black 361 2 pia dull rose and black 5 pia blue and black 362 5 pia dark blue and black 363 364 5 pia gray and black 365 5 pia bistre gray and black 366 25 pia dull rose and black d. Without Turkish inscriptions.

367 I pia dark yellow
e. Double impression of Turkish inscriptions.

368 20 par blue green and black 369 5 pia blue and black

f. Double impression of Turkish inscriptions, second one inverted.

370 t pia dark yellow and black

g. 1 2 pia brick red and black
g. Turkish inscriptions inverted.
372 10 par lilac and black
373 10 par blue green and black
20 par blue green and black

375
1 pia yellow and black
376
2 pia orange red and black
377
2 pia vermilion and black
378
5 pia dark blue and black
379
5 pia slate blue and black

380 5 pia gray and black
h. 20 para stamps with a Turkish inscription, reading "On Para" (10 paras) instead of "Jirmi Para" (20 paras).

381 20 par blue green and black
i. I piastre stamp with Turkish inscription
"Iki Grush" (2 piastres) instead of "Bir
Grush" (1 piastre).

382 I pia yellow and black
383 I pia dark yellow and black

k. Horizontal pairs imperforate between.
384 10 par brown lilac and black

	AMERICAN JOURN.	AL
385	10 par gray lilac and black	4:
386	20 par blue green and black	4
387	I pia dull yellow and black	4:
388	2 pia brick red and black	
389	5 pia ultramarine and black	43
I.	Imperforate vertically.	4
390	10 par brown lilac and black	
391	10 par gray lilac and black	4:
392	20 par blue green and black	4:
393	20 par pale green and black	
394	I pia dull yellow and black	re
395	2 pia brick red and black	0
396	5 pia ultramarine and black	4:
m.	Imperforate horizontally.	
397	2 pia orange red and black	re
n.	Pin perforated horizontally, clean cut	6.6
perfe	oration vertically.	4
398	20 par blue green and black	
399	I pia dull yellow and black	4
400	2 pia lemon yellow and black	
0.	Clean cut perforation horizontally, pin	4
perfe	orated vertically.	4
401	20 par green and black	
402		4
403	2 pia orange red and black	4
	Embossed on back with grill formed of	
1 - 4-		.9

dots placed in vertical and horizontal rows. 10 par brown violet and black 405 10 par brown and black

406 20 par blue green and black 20 par gray green and black 407 408 I pia dull yellow and black I pia yellow buff and black 400 410 2 pia orange red and black 2 pia brick red and black AII 5 pia blue and black 412

413 5 pia ultramarine and black 25 pia flesh and black 414

q. I piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as 20 paras. 20 par yellow and black (half of I 415 piastre)

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions also the same as in preceding issue.

Perforated 12, 121/2. 10 par dark lilac and black 419 420 10 par rose lilac and black 10 par brown lilac and black 421 10 par dark violet and black 422 423 to par yellow brown and black 10 par brown and black 10 par bistre and black 424 425 426 10 par gray and black 2 pia brick red and black 427 428 2 pia vermilion and black

Varieties :

a. Star surrounded by few rays only. 10 par brown lilac and black 420 10 par dark lilac and black 430

31 10 par rose lilac and black to par yellow brown and black 32 10 par gray and black b. Without rays around star. 10 par yellow brown and black 55 10 par gray and black c. Turkish inscriptions inverted. 35 to par brown violet and black 36 37 to par rose lilac and black d. 10 para stamps with Turkish inscription reading: "Jirmi Para" (20 paras) instead

f "On Para" (10 paras). 38 10 par yellow brown and black

e. I plastre stamp with Turkish inscription reading "Iki Grush" (2 plastres) instead of "Bir Grush" (1 plastre); imperforate. o I pia lemon yellow and black f. Same as "e," with inscriptions inverted.

I pia lemon yellow and black 140 g. Imperforate.

10 par yellow brown and black 10 par gray and black

h. Oily impression. 10 par dark lilac and black 143 144

2 pia vermilion and black
i. 2 piastre stamps cut in two, either diagonally, vertically or horizontally, each half being used as I piastre.

I pia brick red and black (half of 2 piastres)

Nov. 15th, 1874, and Jan., 1875.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue. Turkish inscriptions similar to those of preceding issue.



On Para

I. Imperforate. (Nov. 15th, 1874.) to par red violet and black 446 447 10 par pale red violet and black 8 I pin yellow and black
Variety: Turkish inscriptions inverted. 448

to par red violet and black 449 II. Perforated 131/2. (January, 1875.) 10 par red violet and black 450 10 par pale red violet and black

451 452 to par lilac and black 20 par green and black 453 20 par dark green and black 454

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

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(Continued from page 253.)

BALTIMORE, MD.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Sames M. Bushanan 5 Cents.

1846

5 cents black on white, (ten varieties)
5 cents black on bluish, (ten varieties)
10 cents black on white, (three varieties)
10 cents black on bluish, (three varieties)

Issued by James Madison Buchanan, who was postmaster at Baltimore from 1845 to 1849. The earliest cancellation which I have seen is March 18th, 1846 and the latest March 27th, 1847, but I am told the stamps were in use

as late as 1849.

The stamps were printed from an engraved plate, probably of copper. The surface of the plate was divided by thin vertical and horizontal lines into rectangles, about 53 to 54 mm. long by 16 to 17 mm. high. The design is very simple, being merely a fac-simile of the postmaster's signature with the value below it. The signature is from 47 to 50½ mm. in length, the "5 Cents" from 20 to 22¾ mm. and the "10 Cents" from 24 to 25 mm. As in the case of all hand-engraved plates, each stamp differs from the others. The number of stamps on the plate is not known, nor whether there was a separate plate for each value. So far I have found ten varieties of the 5 cents and three of the 10 cents. The differences consist in the lengths of the two lines, their relative positions, the shape and shading of the figures and the periods. Photogravures of these varieties will accompany these articles when published in book form. Several of the copies which I have seen may be located on the plate by their margins. Mr. H. E. Deats has also shown me an unsever-Beyond this I have made little progress toward restoring the arrangement of the original plate. It may reasonably be assumed that a plate, produced in the manner employed for this one, would not be large. I offer the suggestion that the plate was composed of 15 stamps, in five horizontal rows of three stamps each, the lower row being of the ten cents and the balance of the plate of the 5 cents value. Certain copies of the 5 cents with margins preclude the possibility that the 10 cent stamps composed the top or side rows. Therefore, if they were on the same plate as the 5 cents, they must have been at the bottom. The fact that but three copies of the 10 cents are known is comfirmative of its proportionately restricted production. A sheet of stamps, arranged as I have suggested, would have a face value of go cents. If the Postmaster at Baltimore followed the example of some of his fellow-officials in other cities and charged a small premium over the face value of his stamps, to offset the cost of the plate and printing, a sheet of the

value suggested would probably have been sold for the convenient sum of one dollar.

The covers bearing the Baltimore stamps have usually the regular dated cancellation mark of the city, the word "PAID" and a large figure "5" or "10" in an oval. These marks are all hand-stamped in blue and frequently one or more of them touches the stamp. In addition the stamps are usually cancelled by pen strokes.



1848? 10 (cents) black on bluish white.

Concerning this stamp we have but scant information. It is believed to have been issued by the Baltimore postmaster about 1848.

The only known copy is on the original cover, addressed to Mr. Samuel Lynch, Jeweller, Hillsboro, N. C. It was found by Mr. F. W. Hunter in examining the correspondence of the addressee, and now adorns a celebrated collection in Paris. The envelope bears the regular cancellation mark of the city of Baltimore. The date is somewhat indistinct but appears to be April 12. The year, as usual, is not given. There are also the cancellation "PAID" and figure 10 in an oval, as previously described for this city. None of these, however, touch the stamp, which is cancelled by two pen strokes. The word "paid" is also written on the envelope.

Mr. Hunter believes the date of the enclosure was 1848, but he has, un-

fortunately, lost his memoranda.

The use of the postmaster's stamps after the appearance of the Government issue of 1847 is not unknown; both the Baltimore and the St. Louis stamps have been reported as used after that date.

ENVELOPES.

Sames Mr. Bushaman. PAID

1845		blue on white	Signature	printed
		blue on buff	66	66
		blue on buff	44	44
		blue on manila	66	written
		red on white	66	printed
	3	red on buff	. 66	64

These envelopes are simple affairs, being ordinary envelopes of the period, bearing the written signature of the postmaster, or a hand-stamped fac-simile of it, in the upper right corner; below this are the word "PAID"

and the large numeral in an oval, which latter marks were in regular use in the post office to indicate prepayment of postage. The impression is in blue for the 5 cents and red for the 10 cents.

The single envelopes each bear one accountant's check mark, while

those with the double impression of the "5" have two checks.

I have seen only one copy of the envelope with written signature. It is

dated Sept. 22, 1845. The signature is in black ink.

Of the envelopes with printed signature the only date of use which I have been able to secure is Nov. 24. The year is not given but is, presumably, 1845. All the Baltimore envelopes are of a high degree of rarity and I believe

only one specimen of each variety of the ten cents has been discovered.

BOSCAWEN, N. H.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

PAID 5

18- 5 cents dull blue on white

This stamp is belived to have been issued in 1846 by the Postmaster of Boscawen, N. H. The postmaster from 1845 to 1851 was Worcester Webster, a relative of the celebrated Daniel Webster.

The stamp is of the most primitive nature. It appears to have been produced from a few carelessly set type and is hand-stamped in dull blue ink on thin, yellowish white, handmade paper, in quality like coarse tissue paper. The word "PAID" measures 13½x2 mm., "CENTS" is 18x3 mm. and the numeral is 6½ mm. high and 6 mm. wide. The only copy known is in the collection of Mr. H. E. Deats. It is on a small white envelope, addressed to Concord, N. H. The stamp is uncancelled. In the upper left corner is written—presumably by the postmaster, as was the custom of the period—"Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 13," in two lines.

The following letter accompanies this cover:

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 28, 1894.

MR. H. E. DEATS,

DEAR SIR;—Permit me to enclose for your inspection a few philatelic

The old and very curious envelope I have owned for the past 29 years and came into possession of it at the general post-office in Washington, D. C. through Mr. Wm. M. Ireland, who was then chief clerk and the Third Asst. P. M. General. As you will see, the mailing office, Boscawen, was written on the corner, as was the custom of P. Ms. in those days, when no cancellation stamp was used. It performed its duty as a postal envelope and I do not doubt but it is as genuine as any of the provisional issues of the period before stamps were issued. * * *

Yours truly,

H. H. LOWRIE, A. P. A.

Inquiries made in Boscawen have failed to supply any further information.

It will perhaps not be amiss to remind ourselves at this point that, at the period which we are considering, the salaries of the postmasters depended on the cash receipts of their offices. They were, therefore, anxious to have as many letters as possible sent prepaid. This may explain the issue of stamps in comparatively small towns, as well as the quite expensive designs provided by some of the postmasters.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



1846. 5 cents black on buff, (10 varieties)

Issued by Frederick N. Palmer, postmaster of Brattleboro from July, 1845 to Nov. 1848. The issue probably took place in the latter part of 1846. The earliest cancellation of which I have heard is Oct. 10th, of that year.

Engraved on copper and printed in black on thick buff paper. The plate contained ten stamps, in two horizontal rows of five, each differing slightly from the other. Below the middle stamp in the bottom row was engraved in small script letters: "Eng. by Thos. Chubbuck, Bratt'o." The autographic initials in the octagon are, of course, those of the postmaster. There was but one printing of these stamps, consisting of 500 sheets or 5,000 stamps. Mr. Palmer is said to have himself applied the gum to the sheets, using a camel's hair brush for the purpose.

The Stamp Collector's Magazine for April, 1867, says of the Brattleboro stamp: "The occasion for its emission being the exhaustion of the stock of government 5 cent stamps, and the postmaster's preference for an adhesive label, of some sort or other, over the handstamped words PAID FIVE CENTS, as evidence of prepayment."

In a letter from Dr. Palmer, published in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Jan. 1869, he says: "I retained the office during the balance of Mr. Polk's term, and used the stamps more or less during my connection with the office." In view of these two statements I think it possible that, after being retired from use on the appearance of the Government issue of 1847, the Brattleboro stamp may have supplied a temporary shortage in 1848 or 1849. But I am more inclined to accept the statement of Mr. Chubbuck (Stamp Collector's Magazine, Nov. 1, 1870) that he "distinctly recollects that the postmaster burned all the unsold stamps in his possession immediately on the appearance of the 5 and 10 cent U. S. post office stamps, issued under authority of the Act of March 3, 1847." It is probable that not over 500 of the stamps were ever used.

Dr. Palmer has admitted that he issued the stamps with the hope of lessening his labor and increasing his revenue but was disappointed with the result.

The usual cancellation is the word "PAID" stamped in red. A few copies are known cancelled by a red pen-stroke across one corner, these probably formed at one time part of a block described by Mr. L. H. Bagg in

the Stamp Collectors Magazine for Nov. 1, 1870. Mr. Bagg relates an interview with Mr. Thos. Chubbuck, the engraver of the plate, and gives this account of the block: "Now on the day when the engraver delivered these 500 stamps, together with the eight faced plate, to the postmaster, he bethought himself that he should like to preserve a specimen copy of his work, and so, with the postmaster's consent, he laid aside a sheet of eight and afterwards stuck the same, with red wafers, into his general scrap-book. Before removing the stamps from the office, however, though his friend protested against the formal security against fraud, he took the latter's pen and oblitered them, by drawing a red-ink stroke through the left upper corner of each stamp on the sheet. Seven of these stamps, on the afternoon of my visit to Mr. Chubbuck, were found lying loosely among his other scraps and specimens, and were quickly transferred to me. The fate of the eighth is uncertain, the engraver having the impression that he had laid it away by itself as a specimen."

It will be noticed that at the time this was written the plate was believed

to have contained eight stamps.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for Jan. 20, 1871, Mr. J. W. Scott describes his purchase of this block, his reasons for thinking the sheet had once contained more than eight stamps, the securing of the missing specimens and restoration of the sheet to its original form. From this restored sheet photographs were taken, which are occasionally seen in the possession of old collectors. But time has not been kind to them and they are now much faded. I am endeavoring to secure the necessary photographs to make up a new sheet.

Though diligent search has been made for the original plate it has not

been discovered and we may conclude it has been destroyed.

MILLBURY, MASS.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.



1846. 5 cents black on gray-blue

Asa H. Waters was postmaster at Millbury, from Jan. 18th, 1836, to Nov. 10th, 1848. During that period the stamp illustrated above was issued. The earliest cancellation known is July 18th, 1846. The stamps were made from a roughly cut wood block and printed one at a time on a hand-press. The portrait was apparently intended to represent Washington. It has been claimed that there are two varieties of this stamp, but I have failed to discover more than one, though I have examined either the stamps or photographs of nearly every copy known.

Col. Waters was, at the time of his postmastership, largely interested in manufactures and left the work of the post office in the hands of his deputies.

To one of them, Henry Waterman, we owe the stamp.

Seeing the stamps of the New York Post Office he perceived their utility and, in order that his own town might enjoy a similar convenience, had the block cut in Boston and a supply of stamps printed from it.

The usual cancellation of the Millbury stamp is the word "PAID" in red. The letters bear in addition a large figure "5" in a circle and the dated cancellation of the city. It is interesting to note that in the cancellation the

name is spelled "Milbury."

The first copy of this stamp was discovered in a bound volume of letters in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worchester, Mass. For a long time only three copies were known, but in recent years several more have been found, including a perfect unused copy with full gum, which is now in the La Renotière (Ferrary) collection.

The following letter, which I reproduce by permission of Mr. H. E. Deats,

may interest philatelists:

MILLBURY, Jan. 24, 1885.

MR. PAINE,

DEAR SIR: -On referring to my commission as P. M. at Millbury I find it dated Jan. 18th, 1836, and signed by Amos. Kendall, P. M. General.

It has this endorsement: "Resigned to Henry Waterman, Nov. 10,

1848, A. H. W."

In all the years I held the office I never had much to do with the details but relied mostly on my deputies. Waterman was the last and best and I got him appointed in my place. He was a jeweller by trade, quite ingenious, and I have an impression he did get up some kind of P. M. stamp, but too slight to state positively. He came from Providence, R. I., whither he returned many years ago and I believe is living there still. If so, he could probably give you more satisfactory information than I can.

Turning to my file of letters-some of which date back sixty odd years —I find postage marked from 6½ to 25 cents according to distance, up to 1845. I find on the letters a "5" in a circle and I find several in years following stamped in the same way "5" or "10." The first affixed stamp I have found is on a letter dated 'Grafton, March 21, 1849." Being P. M. most of my letters came "FREE."

I wish to enquire why this eager pursuit of a 5 cent Millbury P. O. stamp of 1845-for which several advertisements have appeared in papers. What's up?

Very Respectfully yours,

ASA H. WATERS.

NEW HAVEN, CT.

ENVELOPES.



1845	5 (cents) deep carmine on white, signature in violet-red 5 (cents) deep carmine on white, signature in dull blue 5 (cents) deep carmine on pale blue, signature in black 5 (cents) gray-blue on orange-buff, signature in black
	REPRINTS.
1871	5 (cents) dull blue on white, signature in lilac-rose 5 (cents) dull blue on white, signature and "copy" in lilac-rose 5 (cents) carmine-red on brownish-buff, signature in dark blue 5 (cents) carmine-red on white, signature in dark blue 5 (cents) carmine-red on white, without signature 5 (cents) red on yellowish-white, without signature

E. A. Mitchell was postmaster at New Haven from Sept. 12th, 1844, until 1852. About 1845 he had a brass hand-stamp of the above design cut by F. P. Gorham, at that date the principal engraver of New Haven. With this he stamped envelopes for his customers, that they might be able to use them on Sundays and after business hours.

Nearly all the envelopes were supplied by the customers. Most of them were white, though other colors are known. They were stamped in red or blue and signed in ink of a contrasting color, either blue, red or black. The

design is 31mm high and 26mm wide.

In the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for May 20th, 1871, there appeared an interesting account of these envelopes and a letter from Mr. Mitchell. In this letter he stated that he made no profit on the envelopes, charging only the regular amount of postage, 5 cents. Mr. Mitchell also stated that not over 2000 of the envelopes were made, that he signed each one—as a preventive of forgery or of objection by the P. O. Department—and that he intended to present the original hand stamp to the New Haven

Colonial Historical Society.

The New Haven envelope was first described by Mr. Wm. Brown in the Curiosity Cabinet for May, 1871. Mr. Brown had found a copy, cut square, in a collection which he purchased and which afterwards proved to have been stolen from a prominent lawyer of New Haven. The rightful owner presented Mr. Brown with the stamp. In describing these envelopes and their history he wrote: "Some of the post offices refused to recognize them and reported the facts to the Department. As, however, the stamps could only be used at the New Haven office and were sent as prepaid matter, properly entered on the New Haven post bill, there could be no loss to the Government, and the Department, taking a liberal view of the subject, authorized their continuance." I very much doubt that these envelopes were ever "authorized" and would suggest that "allowed" would probably be the more correct word.

A second copy of the envelope was found in 1886 by Mr. R. C. Fagan, of Middletown, Conn. This was entire but the stamp was badly faded. It passed into the hands of Mr. C. H. Mekeel who, by the advice of a friend, treated it with sulphate of iron, which effectually obliterated all of it but the signature. A third copy was purchased by Mr. E. B. Sterling in June, 1892, at a sale of autographs. For this copy Mr. Sterling paid the very moderate sum of ten cents. These are all the copies of which we have any published accounts. But several other copies are known to exist in collections.

The reprints were made on several occasions. The first lot, about twenty impressions, was made in 1871 for Mr. W. P. Brown. They were in dull blue, with the signature and word "copy" written in lilac-rose ink. One

specimen is known without the word "copy." Shortly after the first reprinting a second lot was struck off for Dr. J. A. Petrie. There were about thirty in this lot. The impressions were in carmine-red, slightly paler than the originals, and most of them were signed in dark blue ink. The paper is usually very white and hard. At a later period a third and larger lot were printed in dull red on soft yellowish white paper. None of this reprinting were signed. The reprints were not made on envelopes but only on pieces of paper. They may be known from the originals by the colors and by slight differences in the signature.

Accepting Mr. Mitchell's expressed intention, collectors have for many years believed the original die to be in the possession of the New Haven Colonial Historical Society. But Mr. H. E. Deats has proven this to be incorrect and has definitely located the die. From correspondence, kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Deats, I reproduce the following letter:

April 13th, 1897.

H. E. DEATS, Esq.,

FLEMINGTON, N. J.,

DEAR SIR:—Referring further to the matter of the "New Haven Stamp" I find that the original die, together with some signed reprints, are in the possession of Mr. Edward Mitchell, the only grandson of the Mr. Mitchell, formerly postmaster here.

The die and reprints were handed down to the present Mr. Mitchell on the death of his father, the only son of postmaster Mitchell, and are regarded by the family as sort of an heirloom which money would not tempt them to

Mr. Peats, a friend of mine, who for many years prior to the death of Postmaster Mitchell, was his confidential man, having the care of his most important matters, tells me that for a long time he himself had the care of this die, and did at the time the reprints were printed and signed in 1872, and that he knows that the die in Mr. Mitchell's possession now is the original.

Resp. yours,

J. ENGLISH.

It is to be hoped, should this die ever pass from the possession of Mr. Mitchell's family, it will be into the care of some Society which will guard it from any further use for reprinting.

Note.—It is the wish of the author to secure for this work the greatest possible accuracy and completeness. As an assistance to this end he request philatelists to call his attention to any errors or corrections to be made in dates and to any varieties which may be omitted from the lists. In addition to this the publishers will greatly appreciate the loan of any copies of the Baltimore and Brattleboro stamps and of Carrier's of types A14, A16, A16a and A17 (57th edition of the Standard Catalogue) in order that illustrations of as many types as possible may be secured. For which favors thanks are tendered in advance.

To be continued.

NEW LIGHT ON COCHIN CHINA UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

For some time, Mr. George Carion, of San Francisco, has been selling unpaid letter stamps of the French Colonies, surcharged "Cochinchine," diagonally, and a number of philatelists in San Francisco have taken up the cudgel in his behalf, not only in regard to this matter, but also in regard to other allegations advanced against him.

Some months ago, Mr. Carion published a letter from one of the postmasters in Cochin China, recognizing the authenticity of certain stamps which had been submitted to him, and on the strength of this Mr. Carion expected us to recognize his surcharges in the 57th edition of our catalogue. We wrote him at the time that we considered the certificate of no value. Investigations on the part of the Société Française de Timbrologie in Paris, have resulted in throwing some interesting light upon the subject, and as the matter stands at present, the burden of proof is certainly thrown upon Mr. Carion. We publish herewith an article from the Revue Philatelique including a letter received by the Secretary of the Society in question, from the Inspector General of the Colonies.

THE FALSE SURCHARGES OF MR. GEORGE CARION.

The Philatelic Californian of October, 1896, published the following article:

"Last year, grave doubts were expressed as to the genuineness of the "Unpaid Letter Stamps of Cochin China, many holding them to be forgeries. "Owing to the remoteness of the country, it is only recently that the follow-"ing letters have been received from the postal authorities in Cochin China, "that set at rest all doubts as to their authenticity.

"Below are given fac-similes of the original letters, together with their

"translations:

1st .- Letter of Inquiry sent to the Postmasters.

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 24th, 1896.

"TO THE POSTMASTER, "Baclieu, Cochin China.

"Mr. Postmaster: -I have the honor to submit to you herewith different un-"paid letter stamps about which a contention has been raised, and I have re-"course to your kindness to beg of you to let me know if these stamps have "really been in use at your office, as the cancellations seem to show.

"Please return me these stamps by registered letter in the enclosed

"stamped envelope.

"Thanking you in advance, I remain,

"Yours truly,

"GEO. CARION.

2d.-Answer from the Postmaster at Baclieu, Cochin China. "The two unpaid letter stamps in the margin, cancelled at Baclieu "(Cochin China) on the 12th of March, 1894, are perfectly genuine in all " respects.

" Baclieu, May 11th, 1896,

The Postmaster at Baclieu,

"J. MILLAVET."

N. B.—Under that letter, is the photo-engraving showing the registered envelope in which it was sent.

3d.—Answer from the Postmaster at Tay-Ninh, Cochin China.
"SIR:—In answer to your favor of March 24th, I have the honor to "inform you that the four unpaid letter-stamps annexed, are absolutely "genuine, and that they still have legal circulation in Indo China.

"Yours truly, "PRAMS."

N. B.—Under that letter, is the photo-engraving showing the registered envelope in which it was sent.

This article, with its indisputably authentic documents, would seem to have terminated the discussion in favor of Mr. Carion. Many of our contemporaries have reproduced it; among others, the Pennsylvania Philatelist, and, this month, the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. These two journals even give the quantity of unpaid letter stamps thus surcharged, as follows:

400	stamps	of	5	centimes.
400	66	5.5	10	66
150	44	44	15	44
200	46	66	20	6.6
200	46	64	30	• 6
200	46	64	40	66
150	66	8.6	60	6.6
100	56	66	1	franc
100	46	46	2	66
100	8.6	61	5	44

It is now our turn to speak. First, let us call attention to the following point:

On the unpaid letter stamps in question, the surcharge alone was disputed. In the letter of Mr. Carion all that is asked for is an opinion as to the stamps and the cancellation marks. Not a word is said about the surcharge, for the very good reason that, although so-called fac-similes were sent to the postmasters for their opinion, the unpaid letter stamps really sent, were not surcharged.

We are now going to expose this fraud, and to give proof in support of our contention.

The "Société Française de Timbrologie," knowing well what it should be guided by in the matter of these surcharges, notwithstanding the proofs which Mr. Carion had given in support of their authenticity, requested Mr. A. Schoeller, the secretary, to ask the Minister of the colonies what was the official act authorizing this surcharge "Cochinchine." Mr. Schoeller complied with this request, and at the same time furnished the Minister of the Colonies with the fac-similes of the statements of the postmasters and of the unpaid letter stamps in dispute, which he had cut out of the *Philatelic Californian*.

The following is a translation of the answer received from the Minister of the Colonies:

"SIR:—With your letter of the 16th of January, you furnished me "with a reproduction of the photo-engraving of the acknowledgements made by the Postmasters of Baclieu and of Tay-Ninh, with respect to the authenticity of unpaid letter stamps bearing the diagonal surcharge 'Cochinchine,' and you asked me what was the official act which sanctioned this modification introduced in the unpaid letter stamps of this colonial office.

"I have the honor to inform you, on the one hand, that, according to "the results of a most careful investigation made in Cochinchina, the "acknowledgements of the Postmasters were made with regard to unpaid "letter stamps not bearing the surcharge 'Cochinchine,' and on the other hand, that the office of Cochinchina has never surcharged unpaid letter stamps with the name of the Colony.

"Yours, etc.,

" Le Ministre des Colonies,

"L'Inspecteur Général des Colonies, "Sécrétaire Général du Ministre p. i. "Signed: (Illegible). "Mr. Schoeller, Secretary of the Société Française de Timbrologie, 12, Rue de Grammont."

Nothing could be clearer or more precise than this answer.

The Postmasters have not acknowledged the authenticity of the surcharge "Cochinchine."

No unpaid letter stamps have ever been officially surcharged with the name of the Colony.

The consequence of all this, is that the unpaid letter stamps surcharged "Cochinchine," offered by Mr. George Carion of San Francisco and other places, are not only false, but have never existed.

GEORGE P. GRIGNARD.

NOTES ON THE BELGIAN EXPRESS STAMPS.

By Jules Bouvez. (Continued.)

It was after the fourth congress of the Universal Postal Union, opened at Vienna on the 20th of May, 1891, and closed on the 4th of the following July, that the Belgian postal administration introduced into its service the postage stamp of the value of 35 centimes, which was to be used especially for registered and express consignments. A comparative statistical statement of the postal operations in the Belgian service during the years 1888 to 1890, had shown that, exclusive of registered consignments bearing a single tax for the interior of the country, amounting to 35c., more than 500,000 express letters had, up to that time, required the use of two postage stamps, representing the fixed and proportional taxes combined. This state of affairs came to an end on the appearance of the decree which we reproduce herewith:

"In view of the royal decree of the 2nd of June, 1884, creating a new type of postage stamp, and authorizing the Minister of Railroads, and of the Postal and Telegraphic systems, to determine the values, colors, and dates

of issue of the postal marks and formulas in general,

Decree: A new postage stamp of 0.35c., color, brown red on chocolate, will be issued on the 1st of July, 1891.

BRUSSELS, June 20th, 1891.

(Signed) J. VANDENPEEREBOOM."



There were at first issued 5,000 sheets of this value, or 1,500,000 stamps, color brown red on chocolate. Then, on the 1st of October, 1892, there was a second supply of the same value, consisting of 3,000 sheets, or 900,000 stamps, the shade of which was slightly modified, being changed from brown red to lilac brown, and the impression being made on rose colored paper.

The first supply did not present anything peculiar, but on many stamps of the first sheets of the second supply, defects or irregularities were noticed in the impression, the result either of an incomplete reproduction of the engraving, or of the used condition of the galvano-plate of the first supply,

which had to be again resorted to, and which had to undergo repair. About 1600 sheets were printed by means of the old plate, and these were supplied to a certain number of post offices on the 1st of November, 1892. The principal errors on these sheets are always reproduced in the same order, but with certain variations. We have deemed it of interest to indicate in the following design, the places which these errors occupy on each sheet, and to explain the nature of each one in numerical order:

			5			53					
		9					59				
1											114
		19				68					
		1	25						122		
						83					
	38										139
				91							
									147		
		164									264
				-			219	_			
	173							_	272		
						228					
				-						283	
				-							
		194		-	242						
					1			-	297		

^{1°} Nos. 5, 25, 91, 114 and 297, we find BELGIOUF instead of BELGIQUE.

^{2°} Nos. 9, 59, 139, 228 and 264, the head of T in POSTES is cut at the right.

^{3°} Nos. 38, 83 and 164, the white circle surrounding the medallion is stained near the bottom between the letter E of BELGIE and the letter P of POSTERIJEN.

4° Nos. 53, 219, and 283, we find BELGIGUE instead of BELGIQUE.

5° Nos. 68 and 173, we find BELGIOUE instead of BELGIQUE.

6° Nos. 147, 194 and 242, the star above the border surrounding the medallion is defective.

7° Nos. 19, 122 and 272, we find POSTEPIJEN instead of POSTERIJEN in

the border surrounding the medallion.

The plate having been inspected and repaired after the supply of the 1,600 sheets above mentioned, the sheets which were subsequently printed showed only one error, on the stamp corresponding to No 122. This error consists in the letter R being transformed into P, in the word "POSTERIJEN," which surrounds the medallion on the lower right side.

The first issue of the stamp of 0.35c was but of short duration, as the decree of the 15th of March, 1893, creating the Sabbath stamps, gave rise also to a stamp of 0.35c with label. The same shade was preserved in this stamp, but it was printed on a white instead of a rose colored background.

According to the statement of the postal operations for the period 1891

to 1895, the 0.35c stamp of the two issues were used as follows:

	Number of sta of the f	amps at 0.85c årst issue.		Number of s		
Years.	1st supply (brown red on rose)	2nd supply (lilac brown on rose)	Totals.	used with theSabbatical label	used without the Sabbatical label	Totals.
1891 1892 1893 1894 1895	380.737 654.646 452.680 11.937	103.540 216 460 281.778 208.612	380.737 758.186 669.140 293.715 208.612	11.845 56.412 61.814	120.098 575.649 717.242	131.943 632.061 779.056
Totals.	1.500 000	810.390	2.310.390	130.071	1.412.989	1.543.060

It appears from this table, that on the 1st of January 1896, there still remained to be sold 89,610 stamps out of the 900,000 of the second supply of the first issue, and to day, the supply of this value is not yet completely exhausted in certain offices of little importance, where it is still even possible to find parts of the sheets containing the errors which we have indicated.

It should be noticed here also, that on the occasion of the issue of Sabbath stamps, the Belgian Postal Administration passed a resolution to the effect that the new stamps should be sold concurrently with stamps of equal value then in use, but that the latter could no longer be delivered to the public unless expressly asked for, and only until the consumption of the quantity

manufactured.

In order to hasten the consumption of the stamps of the old type, they were used to represent the taxes on official documents, savings bank payments, and fees on postal notes. After the issuance of this decree, only a very limited number of stamps of the old issue were seen in circulation. This, however, did not apply to the 0.35c stamp, which was intended especially for the payment of express consignment, for with regard to this stamp, the use of the Sabbatical label had, so to speak, no "raison d'être." It must be borne in mind that these consignments, from their very nature, could not he transmitted slowly on Sundays and feast days.

We find a confirmation of the foregoing, in columns five and six of the statement given above concerning the 0.35c Sabbath stamp. It will be observed, that the number of stamps used with the label does not amount to

one-tenth of the total number used, and that in 1895, the proportion was still further diminished. This circumstance naturally tends to enhance the value of the 0.35c stamp with the label, and it is to this that we must attribute the recent increase in the price of this stamp, which seems to be at present in greater demand with collectors.

It will also be of some interest to indicate here the decisions which were arrived at on the subject of express communications by the Postal Conference of Vienna, which was alluded to at the commencement of this article. The international convention provides as follows, in article 13, for the trans-

mission of express postal correspondence:

1st.—Articles of correspondence, of every kind, are, at the request of the sender, delivered to residence by a special carrier, immediately on arrival in those countries of the Union which consent to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

2nd.—Those consignments designated "express" are subject to a special tax for delivery to residence. This tax is fixed at 3oc, and must be paid in full, in advance, by the sender, in addition to the ordinary postage. This goes to the administration of the country whence the article proceeds.

3rd.—When the article is destined to some place which does not possess a post office, the authorities at the receiving end may impose a complementary tax corresponding to the price fixed for express delivery in the interior service, deduction to be made of the fixed tax paid by the sender, or of its equivalent in the money of the country which collects the complement.

4th.—Expressed articles on which the advance charges have not been

fully paid, are distributed in the ordinary manner.

With regard to the application of the stamps, the convention decreed, in article VI, that consignments sent by express, are to be impressed with a stamp, bearing, in large letters, the word "Exprès."

The authorities are however authorized to replace this stamp by a printed

slip, or by a written inscription underscored with colored pencil.

The countries of the postal union which undertake the forwarding of express communications, are: Germany, Argentine Republic, (for the offices of Buenos Aires, La Plata and Rosario only), Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina (for localities possessing a post-office), Chile, Denmark (for consignments, the receivers of which are served by city carriers), Great Britain (except Ireland and the Fero Islands), Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Belgium, Paraguay (service restricted to Asuncion), Portugal, Salvador (Salvador only), Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

Of all these countries, Belgium alone has permitted, since 1887, the payment of express consignments by means of the telegraph stamp, when such consignments are placed in the letter-boxes. The telegraph stamps used are those of 5c black, 5c bistre, 10c violet, 25c dark green, 25c yellow green, and 25c pale green. These stamps, cancelled on letters through the mail, have to-day reached the following values for amateurs:

5c black, Frs. 2.50 5c bistre " 1.50 25c dark green (1st type), Frs. 6.00 25c yellow green (2nd type) " 5.00 25c pale green (3rd type) " 4.50

With the exception of the 10c violet, of which 1200 sheets of 200 stamps, or 240,000 stamps were produced on glazed paper, all the values were printed on ordinary paper.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, 14 June, 1897.

Once more, and without any apology, I resume my rambling narratives in the pages of the American Journal of Philately. I am conscious of all my shortcomings, of editorial reminders, of readers' hints that I have been conspicuous by my absence, and of many a pressing desire to be strongly in evidence. But, alas, time and the powers of a working journalist are very limited, and too many of my spare moments have had to be devoted to the task I have undertaken of developing the *Philatelic Record*. However, I have pretty well settled the form of the *Record*, and may now filch a little of my time for some more of those monthly chats about stamp matters in which we take a common interest.

Just at present we are engrossed in our preparations for our jubilee, and in this connection we have all reason to be thankful that this country has not, a second time, led the way with the Jubilee issue. Considering the great temptations for so doing we may well congratulate ourselves that Jubilee stamp issuing had been confined to the harmless issue of a Jubilee Hospital Receipt Stamp, which is in no way a postage stamp. I hear that some album publishers think of making spaces in their albums for these stamps. Any thing more really childish it would be difficult to imagine. The destination of the money received from the sale of these stamps is beyond all cavil, but, after all, they are merely souvenirs of small gifts to a great national charity.

Some say the S. S. S. S. is defunct. Of that more later on. But that the power of its spirit of revolt lives as an actuality this Hospital Stamp is a piece of unquestionable evidence. It was only the fear of Philatelic revolt that saved us from the issue of a big Jubilee series. There is no doubt that other objections would have been overcome. Therefore, I claim that the S. S. S. S. influence lives, and that it will live on, whatever may befall the Society itself, for it has demonstrated the one necessary fact that philatelists are capable of effective revolt. Those who may feel inclined to take advantage of its present somnolent attitude will do well to remember that that power is not dead, that any undue recrudescence may again call it into life in a much more active and efficient form. In fact it only needs some such recrudescence to give it the support which will ensure world wide power and durability. The cause of its present do-nothing policy I will discuss later on.

Every sensible philatelist will heartily agree with your seasonable strictures on the Canadian Jubilee issue, for anything more absolutely contemptible than the Canadian three months' speculation in stamps as a show of cheap, but profitable, patriotism it would be difficult to imagine. As a permanent issue it would have been singularly well timed, and, I should say, very popular; but, as evidence that the Canadian Postal Department is not above the very meanest shifts of petty speculation, it may seriously endanger the popularity of Canadian issues. Nevertheless I believe the issue will be immensely popular for a time. It is just as well to be candid, and to admit that no society can effectually stem the popularity of the most unnecessary issue of a powerful and prominent Colony like that of the Dominion of Canada. It will be swallowed up in no time, and no doubt, despite the great

numbers issued, will run up to a premium, more's the pity. Still the issue will be a nail in the coffin of the eventual popularity of Canadian issues. Philatelists will feel less confidence than before in the permanent value of their investment in that direction. They cannot rid themselves of the feeling that speculation with the postal issues, having once begun, may have more serious developments, and then, like the stamps of Ceylon, they may fall from their high estate. What could have been more popular than the issues of Ceylon up to the time of the swindling surcharging, but who now cares a button for the current issues of Ceylon. Of all the fine works issued by the Philatelic Society of London that on the Stamps of Ceylon alone has fallen flat.

Of course we are all as busy as bees preparing for our great Philatelic Exhibition here in London. Unfortunately some very fine collections are in the hands of busy men who are hard placed to find the time necessary to arrange their stamps for the Exhibition. Magnificent as the show will be, it will by no means exhaust the wealth of stamp collectors of this side. I know of many grand collections of which only representative selections can be shown. It is true their wealth consists of pages of the same rare stamp varying little in shade, from which pages just a row will be set out to show the strongest shades. I know of collections with page after page of stamps, all over 20 to 30 dollars each, with a dozen to twenty stamps on a page, in rows of shades, commencing with a row of the lightest shade in gradations, and deepening in each row till the darkest shade is reached in the bottom row. From such pages a representative from each row will be the choice. But the stamps chosen will be the pick of picked copies. No one who has not seen a big specialist's collection can have any idea of the wealth of some of our great collections.

English stamps, in an unused condition, in splendid array, I believe, will be a notable feature in the Exhibition. We have some very wealthy English specialists, and it does require an unusually long pocket to bulk up an unused collection of English.

That the Exhibition will be a success there is not a shadow of doubt. It is being managed by a shrewd financial committee and a shrewd lawyer as its Secretary. In the mapping out of the expenses every item has been allowed for on a liberal scale, and in the actual work those estimates are all coming out under the mark. The Dealers' Stalls have been let at a substantial premium over the estimate of a profitable margin, and the advertisements are coming in for the Catalogue at a very satisfactory and profitable pace. Centrally situated as the Exhibition will be, it cannot fail to be a success from the attendance point of view. So that you will see we are very hopeful of having, not only a grand philatelic show, but also one which will even more than clear its own expenses, and when I tell you that it was the great financial loss entailed upon a few leading collectors by the previous International Exhibition which stood so long in the way of another exhibition, you will understand what such a favorable result will mean to the future of Exhibitions in this country.

We are all looking forward to still better times for stamp collecting as the final and net result of the show business. Just now things are a bit dull, except for those firms that hold a good stock of rare stamps and can help specialists to fill up gaps in their exhibition sheets. Even the ordinary dealer will come in for a fair turn bye-and-bye, for ordinary stamps, such as recent issues, will be wanted more than anything else, as the specialist is most neglectful of current issues, and as he must complete with them for show purposes, he will be a buyer in that direction. I was surprised to find how much I was lacking in recent issues of the Transvaal when I was going through my collection the other day, and some of these I shall have to pay pretty smartly for now, whereas I might have had them at the time almost for the asking. Serve you right, some one will be sure to say. So it does, for I am personally ever preaching to others the wisdom of securing new issues while they are current and therefore common and cheap. Still, I am lucky enough to have secured some of the rarer sorts. I shall not have to pay a fancy price for the 1s, two shafts, a stamp, the rarity of which is a matter for solution. That it is rare no one doubts, though how rare it is difficult to say. I saw it priced in one dealers' stock book at £8, unused. That I think must be too stiff altogether, but I believe few, if any, copies are to be had under f_{12} each. I was fortunate enough to get a pair and a single from my friend, Mr. Whitfield King at 18 6d per stamp, and now he thinks he let me have a bargain. I certainly do not complain. A hint to the wise while about it. Those who collect Transvaal should lose no time in completing their sets of both single and double shafts, for it looks as if the 6d single pole is going to be somewhat scarce. Anyway, there are not many to be had.

Talking about stamps to pick up, I am reminded of the price that has been charged for the British South Africa 2d and 4d, perf. 121/2, on thick paper. In a former letter I explained that those stamps had been all despatched to British South Africa for use, and that as none were retained at the London office, dealers who had always looked to the London office of the Company for a supply would not have had an opportunity of stocking it, and that, therefore, it would probably be a rare stamp in an unused condition. The troubles in Rhodesia intervened, and it seems that some of the thick paper stamps were not used up, as a consequence, with the result that one sharp dealer ultimately managed to get quite a liberal supply. He at once offered them at a low price and quickly sold out his stock of the 4d, but I believe he still has some of the 2d value. On the chance that these stamps would be rare, Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. catalogued them at 25s each, which seemed to me to be very high, seeing that they were, as I explained at the time, some 30,000 of each value printed. Still, I believe these stamps will be well worth a great deal more than the 3s or 4s at present charged for them, unused.

While on B. S. A. stamps let me advise collectors to complete the two sets of the current type, that is to say, the Perkins Bacon printing and design, and the redrawn type of the same design. The redrawn type is not yet put into circulation, but will be shortly. It may be distinguished from the Perkins Bacon crude work by better printing, but more particularly by the fact that the ribbon in the lower part of the design does not in the redrawn design cross the leg of the animal, designated a supporter, on the left. As soon as the new stock is used up an entirely new design will be put into use of a smaller size and better engraving. It will also be well to keep an eye open for shades in the Perkins Bacon type.

Truly B. S. A. from being a most prosaic country has suddenly develop-

ed into a very interesting philatelic study, and nobody knows what may yet be in store.

The new Gambias are not yet to hand, but they may arrive any day Meanwhile, the current embossed series is being snapped up, but more particularly the CC series. The CC series will certainly show a very decided rise in the next catalogues, for they are not to be had at current catalogue prices. One dealer wrote me some time since that he had cleared his whole stock at double catalogue rates, and his stock was a good one. I had just been shading up from it at current catalogue price, in sheets, and think I was rather fortunate. The 4d CC is apparently the rarity. It is priced at 7s 6d, in Gibbons, but it is not to be had for love or money all the same at Gibbons', or anywhere else in London, at that price. Probably Gibbons was immediately cleared out. Since then Bright's catalogue has come out and priced the stamp at 6os or nearly double the price of the imperf. CC, which seems very absurd. Why this stamp should be so rare I cannot imagine, but it is a fact that in the CC series the 4d, 6d and 1s are all more or less difficult to get unused or used and will probably rise considerably.

Not a few good folks were somewhat annoyed at my blurting out the truth in a former letter and daring to say that such universal favorites as Australians were having a slump, and, as you will remember, Mr. Castle tried to take the sharp edge off my announcement by attempting to show that there was no slump in mint copies of the rarities, which no one ever questioned. Now, however, I may call attention to a breeze in another direction which, if it continues favorable, is likely to more than restore the old favorities to their former positions. I refer, of course, to the now very evident approach of the federation of the Australian colonies, and the consequent retirement of all the current issues in favor of one stamp common to all. Should this come about Australians will be in the running with a rush, and there is now very much more likelihood of federation than there ever has been. The Australian Philatelist says it has been definitely decided to place the entire control of the postal and telegraph systems in the hands of the Commonwealth, and Sir Philip Fysh (Tasmania), stated that an uniform series of postage stamps for the United States of Australia would be a necessary result of the union. It appears that one of the South Australian delegates wished to retain the administration of the local postal matters within the States, leaving the International branch to the Federal Government, but the prosposal was rejected by a large majority. So that if the scheme of federation goes through there is certain to be a retirement of all current issues in favor of one common stamp for Australia, or whatever the new federation may be designated.

As it is, Mr. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons) reports that Australians are already buying back the stamps they were obliged to sell in this country during the Bank crisis which mainly brought about the slump.

The battle of the Catalogues has not come off. Some busy bodies talked loudly about actions at law and so on. But the said actions at law have not come off and apparently are not likely to come off. Gibbons' Catalogue has given the most unqualified satisfaction. The second Part is admittedly a splendid performance, putting everything else in this country into the shade.

The Nova Scotia fizzle is also played out. The 2s 6d. set bunkum has deceived only the simplest fools to be found in every community. Sauerkraut alley continues to provide much amusement, but it is only amusement. One paragraph announced that yours truly had been reproved for his unfavorable notice of some of the work of the Philatelic Society of London, and sauerkraut attempted a little bootlicking by suggesting that the writer of this letter should resign his place in the Society if he wished to criticise its work. He will do nothing of the sort. As a public writer of over 20 years experience of editorial work on the daily press of London he is not likely to require advice as to how he shall trim his literary sails to catch the passing breeze of bootlickers and cliques. He has never yet trimmed his sails to such a breeze, and is not likely to do so.

Once more the question of illustrating postage stamps has cropped up. This time it assumes the form of an official notice to stamp dealers and the public, and it is said that the Post Office authorities are determined to put down illustrations, if possible, and at all hazards. Consequently the stamp trade in this country will have to combine in its own interests to protect business. The question will probably be raised in Parliament, and when that time comes the Post Office authorities will find that the interests of stamp collectors are not so easily quashed as they could wish, for very influential members of the House of Commons will champion the privilege of illustration. As a matter of fact, there is too much at stake from a purely business point of view for the matter to be sniffed out of existence by a wooden headed lot of permanent officials. In order that your readers may properly understand the struggle that is about to assume an acute form I give you the Official Notice in full:

NOTICE TO STAMP DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.

IMITATIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster General and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue direct attention to the case of Dickins v. Gill, reported in the Law Reports (1896) 2 Q. B 311. This was a special case stated by Sir John Bridge, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolis, by way of Appeal from a Judgment given by him upon a prosecution for recovery of the penalty imposed by Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884. (47 and 48 Vict. c. 76).

The Section is as follows:-

"A person shall not—
"(a) Make, knowingly utter, deal in or sell any fictitious stamp, or
"knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or
"(b) Have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any

"fictitious stamp; or

"(c) Make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his posses-"sion, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

"Any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable "on summary conviction on a prosecution, by order of the Commissioners of "Inland Revenue, to a fine not exceeding \pounds_{20} , subject to the like right of "appeal as in the case of a penalty under the Acts relating to the Excise.

"Any stamp, die, plate, instrument, or materials found in the possession of any person in contravention of this section may be seized and shall be forfeited.

"For the purpose of this section 'fictitious stamp' means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any of Her Majesty's colonies, or of any foreign country."

The facts relating to the prosecution were as under:

The proprietor of a newspaper circulating among stamp collectors and others caused a die to be made for him abroad from which imitations or representations of a current colonial postage stamp could be produced. The only purpose for which the die was ordered by him, and was subsequently kept in his possession, was for making upon the pages of an illustrated stamp catalogue, called "The Philatelist's Supplement," illustrations in black and white and not in colors of the colonial stamp in question, this special supplement being intended for sale as part of his newspaper.

The Court held that the possession of a die for making a false stamp, known to be such to its possessor, was, however innocent the use that he intended to make of it, a possession without lawful excuse within the meaning

of the above section.

It is obvious, therefore, that the possession of dies from which representations of postage stamps can be produced and the issue of representations of stamps from dies of this description are contraventions of the section above mentioned. and all persons are cautioned accordingly.

What the stamp trade will probably do will be to propose, as was suggested in this letter long ago, a licensing of the privilege to responsible parties. Meanwhile, though it may be risky to use blocks in the text, we can have plates made abroad and printed off for insertion with impunity, for the law only puts dies under a ban.

THE "PERIODICAL" SEIZURE.

As a direct consequence of the miserable swindling transaction in perforated proofs of the bureau prints of Periodical stamps, our Government has investigated the entire matter of the sale of Periodical stamps, and some of its officers have arrived at the conclusion that the sale or possession of these stamps is illegal. In order to make a test as to the correctness of their present position, they seized from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Co. a set of these stamps, which were to have been sold at public auction on May 26th and 27th, and they have instituted a suit for 12 cents damages against the above mentioned corporation, for the conversion of Government property. The present suit is, of course, only a test; but should it be decided in favor of the Government, this would result in the confiscation of all Periodical stamps held by dealers and collectors, to the manifest injury of all who possess anything in that line.

The stamp fraternity, as a whole, has deemed it advisable to fight the present suit, and the matter has been taken actively in hand by the Collectors Club in New York, which has appointed a Committee with power to collect subscriptions from stamp collectors and dealers, and to employ competent attornies for the defence of the case. At this moment, we are not in possession of information as to the amount of money that has been subscribed, but we believe it is somewhat between seven and eight hundred dollars. We earnestly appeal to all collectors, to subscribe as liberally as possible to the fund in question, as the expenses incident to the defence of the suit, in

the first instance, and finally perhaps on appeal, are estimated to be anywhere between one and two thousand dollars. The treasurer of the fund is Mr. J. W. Scott, 40 John Street, New York City, to whom all subscriptions should be addressed.

The attornies employed by the Committee, are Mr. Leo G. Rosenblatt, as attorney, and the celebrated lawyer, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, as counsel.

It is to be hoped that the Government will be defeated in its attempt to seize property which has come legitimately into the hands of collectors and dealers, as the postmaster general in Washington, openly and by means of circulars, sold Periodical stamps to any one who might apply for them, from 1875 until 1884.

DUTY ON POSTAGE STAMPS.

After a long struggle, and after many disappointments, postage stamps were finally placed on the free list in the Wilson Tariff Bill, which was passed in 1894, and stamp collectors and dealers have been spared the endless annoyance incident to the imposition of a duty on importations of postage

stamps.

In the draft of the Dingley Tariff Bill, as presented to the House, as well as as amended by the Senate Committee on finance, the specific provision, placing postage stamps on the free list, has been omitted, and it is likely that, under previous interpretations of the tariff, customs officers would levy a duty of 35 per cent. on all importations, under the classification of "Manufactures of paper not otherwise specified."

After all that has been written during the past five years on this subject, it seems scarcely necessary to repeat any of the reasons why such an imposition would be unjust, inequitable, and impossible of collection, and we appeal to the stamp collecting fraternity to put its shoulder to the wheel, for the purpose of having a provision for the free importation of postage stamps

inserted in the pending bill.

We give herewith a copy of a letter addressed by us to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and, in order to prove to senators and members of Congress that the matter is one that interests a large number of our people, we would earnestly request each one of our readers to address a copy of the letter in question, or else a similar letter, embodying the main objections to the duty, to the member of the House of Representatives of his district, as well as to one or both of the senators representing his State.

The matter is really of vital importance, and should be attended to immediately, as the Tariff Bill will probably be finally voted upon early in July. It would probably be too late to secure any modification while the bill is in the hands of the Senate, but the Conference Committee, and debate on the report of this Committee, both in the Senate and the House, will consume considerable time, so that appeals addressed to members of either House will still reach in time to affect any final action that may be taken.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Gentlemen:—On the perusal of your revision of the Dingley Tariff Bill, we find that postage stamps, which for the past three years were placed on the free list, have been omitted from the free list of the present bill, which will probably result in having them classed as manufactures of paper. We take the liberty of pointing out to you a few reasons why the imposition of

such a duty would be undesirable, and why the collection of any amount of revenue from this source would be absolutely out of the question.

The greater part of the business done between the United States and foreign countries consists in exchanging United States and other American stamps for European, Asiatic, African and Australian stamps; and if a duty, such as is proposed, were to be levied on the goods received in exchange, all such business would have to be absolutely stopped, as the duty would more than consume any possible profit. Again, a large part of the business done by dealers and collectors in the United States with others interested in postage stamps in foreign countries, is by the submission of duplicates for selection, the stamps that are selected to be paid for by other similar stamps. In the usual course, about 90 to 95 per cent. of the stamps thus sent out from this country, for exchange or for sale, are returned by the parties to whom they have been sent, and it is plainly apparent that the imposition of a duty on the goods thus returned would place an absolute embargo on future transactions in this direction.

We also beg to point out to you the fact that, while it would be comparatively easy for the revenue officers at the post-office to stop and inspect the mails containing stamps which are addressed to dealers in postage stamps, this would be absolutely impossible in the case of consignments addressed to collectors, as no suspicion would ever attach to letters addressed to them. Some of our most prominent bankers, merchants and professional men are in the habit of receiving consignments on approval from dealers in all parts of the world, and, as registered letters would be delivered to them in the ordinary course of business, without being stopped at the post-office with a view to the collection of duty, the only result would be that dealers in the United States would be estopped from securing their supplies and distributing them in this country, whereas the foreign dealer would have the enormous advantage of being able to send his mail to collectors in the United States, without any danger of its being stopped for the collection of duty.

The only stamps from which any revenue could possibly be obtained, are those which are shipped here in bulk. The average value of these stamps is about 10 cents per thousand, and the total importation into the United States in one year, would not be over ten million stamps, at the outside. On the basis of these figures, the total value of importations through the Custom House, would be about \$1,000.00, yielding a revenue of about \$350.00, on the basis of 35 per cent. duty, on which the expense of collection would far exceed the income derived. It would appear to us, that the collection of so small a sum, for revenue purposes, would not warrant the imposition of such onerous burdens, as have been referred to in a previous part of this letter, upon all dealers in postage stamps, and upon those particular collectors who may be well known to the post-office authorities as interested in collections in

this branch.

Again, postage stamps are used to a large extent in all parts of the world as a convenient means of remittance, as the sending of money orders is, in many instances, a cumbersome process, and remittances of money by mail are considered unsafe. It would be manifestly unfair if a duty were to be levied on postage stamps which are sent in this way, and of course no discrimination could be made between these shipments and postage stamps sent for other purposes.

We also beg to point out to you the fact that postage stamps circulate as money in many countries in the world, and are redeemable at the post-offices, notably in Great Britain, Canada and Belgium, all of which recognize that

they are a security or issue of the respective Governments, equivalent to the

issues of paper money.

We sincerely hope that you will give this petition due attention, and we feel certain that a careful weighing of the arguments advanced herein, will convince you that it would be wise to place postage stamps upon the free list of the current Tariff Bill. If left unprovided for by a specific enactment placing them on the free list, the officers of the Treasury Department, as already indicated, would probably classify them as manufactures of paper not otherwise provided for. The assessment of duty on such importations would be a serious injury to every dealer and well known collector in the United States, without any corresponding benefit to any individual, or even to the United States Government, in the direction of revenue to be derived.

CANADIAN JUBILEE STAMPS.

These stamps have now finally made their appearance, and, as was to be expected from the small quantity printed of two or three values, there has been a wild scramble for the ½c and 6c in particular, resulting in the inability of the majority of collectors who applied for sets or for small supplies of these values, to secure what they asked for.

The fact of these stamps having been issued by so prominent a government as that of Canada, will probably result in their being generally accepted by collectors, and we fear that the S. S. S. will not have the courage to

black-list or taboo them.

If there has ever been any set of stamps that should be black-listed it is this particular set, as the very fact of the quantities issued being so extremely limited, justifies the conclusion that the issue is purely a speculative one, and made, in great measure, for the purpose of revenue, and not to supply the legitimate postal needs.

We feel that many of our customers will demand these sets from us, and as soon as we can obtain a supply, we shall be prepared to offer them at a small commission over face value; but our advice is, to leave these stamps.

severely alone.

We have said about as much as we can say on this subject, and the policy to be pursued by any collector must now be determined by himself.

A NEW FORGERY OF THE MEXICAN 3 CENTAVOS 1864.

Among the stamps sent us this month for examination, we have met with a very clever forgery of the 3 centavos brown of the 1864 issue; our first impression when we saw it was to take it for a reprint, but comparison showed the following differences between it and a genuine copy.

GENUINE:

Size 1934x2434 mm., color, yellow brown on white paper.

The "o" of "MEXICO" is oval.

The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle slants a trifle upwards and does not touch the frame at its right.

The upper part of the eagle's right wing is shaded by a large number

(over thirty) of small dashes.

In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are nine horizontal lines.

In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are eight horizontal lines.

The upper and lower halves of the "x" of "MEXICO" are almost of the same size.

The "I" of "MEXICO" is quite thick.

FORGERY:

Size 191/4 x25 mm., color, bistre brown on toned paper.

The "o" of "MEXICO" is flat at bottom. The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle is perfectly level and touches the frame at its right.

The upper part of the eagle's wing is shaded by a few (about ten) small dashes.

In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are eight horizontal lines.

In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are nine horizontal lines.

there are nine horizontal lines.

The upper half of the "x" of "MEXICO" is larger than the lower half.

The "1" of "MEXICO" is rather thin.

The ornaments in the corners also show some pronounced differences.

AN AFGHAN FAKE.



The following is an extract from "The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan" by Major Day, published in the April number of the *Philatelic Journal of India:*

"On examination of the reference list of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., I find the first illustrated and tabulated stamp of Afghanistan described as a mauve stamp on laid paper, issued in 1868. I have several times examined specimens of this stamp, and its appearance bears out the history I have been given of it; viz: that it was specially manufactured in Kabul in 1888 or 1889 for, and several specimens given to, an Englishman, who was then travelling in that country on a scientific quest. The date on it would lead one to suppose that it had been issued earlier, but the type of stamp, the paper used, and the pigment, an aniline die, are more modern, and correspond with what has been stated to be the real date of manufacture."

NOTES.

Our Mr. John N. Luff sailed for Europe on Thursday, June 24th, on the "Fuerst Bismarck," supplied with a splendid line of stamps, some of which, it is hoped, will find a resting place in large European collections. Mr. Luff will visit Hamburg, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris and London, and on his return will regale our readers with interesting accounts of the people and the stamps that he has seen.

* * * * *

The Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde states that the current 10 cent Unpaid Letter Stamps of Surinam are now printed from a new plate composed of 14 stamps of type I, 1 of type II and 85 of type III. We have received the 5 cent, also in a new setting, the plate being composed as follows: 4 stamps of type I, 1 of type II and 95 of type III. The same paper states that the 50 cent adhesive has been seen perforated 12½ and also 11½ x12½.

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The Revista Philatelica do Brazil describes a retouch of the 100 reis of the 1882 issue of Brazil; the retouch has the groundwork formed of diagonal and vertical lines, while the original has the groundwork formed of diagonal and horizontal lines; the retouch has the forehead, cheek and neck more heavily shaded.

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According to *Der Philatelist*, Portugal and its colonies are soon to have unpaid letter stamps; the design will represent a large figure of value with arms above and locomotive and steamer below.

0 0 0 0 0

Mr. Alf. O. Pearce informs us that the New South Wales Government are arranging for a new issue in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. The issue will comprise a new series of 1, 2, and 2½ penny stamps.

A ministerial decree of the 31st of March, 1897, has changed the color of the Belgian 0.50c postage stamp at present in use. This stamp, which

was formerly bistre, will be henceforth printed in gray.

A ministerial decree of the 27th of February, has also provided for the creation of a new telegraph stamp of the value of 80 centimes, in black. The engraving is the same as that of the one franc stamp. The 1st of April

has been fixed upon as the date of issue of this stamp.

The Belgian Railroad Administration will shortly put in use advice cards, for the purpose of notifying shippers of parcels of the date of delivery to the receiver. These cards will be provided with a fixed stamp of 10 centimes, and will be stamped with the date by the post office which receives them.

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One of the consequences of the occupation of Crete by the powers was the establishment of four French post offices upon the Island; they are located at Canea, Retimno, Candia and Sitia. At present the French Levant stamps are employed but it is rumored that French stamps similar to the "Cavalle" issue, but with the surcharge "Crete" are being prepared.—(The Philatelic Monthly and World.)

Der Philatelist mentions the Great Britain 6 pence lilac without hyphen of the 1867-69 issue, watermarked Spray of Rose with plate number 10.

The Monthly Journal states that Dr. Diena has seen in the official collection at Rome a vertical strip of three of the British Levant "40 paras" on 1/2 p vermilion, the centre stamp of which has the surcharge inverted.

The Philatelic Monthly and World publishes the following clipping from

an Ecuador paper:

"We have seen the samples of the coming stamps of Ecuador. The designs as well as the impression are of the finest and we beg to state, it is certainly the best ever had by the Republic. They bear the national Coat of Arms and are similar to those of 1881." The colors and denominations are as follows: 1c green, 2c orange, 5c red, 1oc bistre, 2oc yellow, 5oc ultramarine, 1s cream, 5s lilac; letter sheets, 2c yellow, 3c blue.

In what we said in our February number in regard to the forged surcharge "2 Cents" on the 4c lilac rose and 8c orange of Ceylon, we did mean that no genuine surcharge "2 Cents" (Scott A30) exists on the 4c lilac rose; the reason we feel so sure about this is that this particular surcharge was not catalogued until the end of 1895, although supposed to have been issued in 1890, its omission from the catalogues having been called to our attention by Mr. E. G. Rusbridge, who sometime afterwards sold us a certain quantity of these, both cancelled and uncancelled; when this same Mr. Rusbridge sent us, at the beginning of this year, the 2c on 8c, our suspicions were aroused and we went carefully through our stock and discovered that all that we had left of the 2 cents on 4c lilac rose had the same surcharge as on the spurious

2c on 8c.

Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø

A correspondent of *The Weekly Stamp News* calls attention to a variety of type of the 1 kreuzer Newspaper Tax Stamps of Hungary, which does not appear to have been previously described. In the type commonly known the second stroke of the "k" is on a level with the top of the "k," in the new variety this stroke is longer, the letter, as described, being apparently more like a capital "k," The figure "1" is stated also to be redrawn.

We have been shown by a correspondent, in whom we have full confidence, a specimen of the British Guiana 3c card of 1879, and one of the 3x3c cards, surcharged CENTS in a different type from that of the usual overprint of 1892. The figure "2" is 4 mm. high instead of 5 mm.; the whole surcharge measures 12½ mm. in height instead of 14½ mm., and there is a larger space between the "2" and "CENTS," and a smaller space between "CENTS" and the lines below the word, than in the ordinary type. The word itself is in the same type. Possibly this is a trial overprint, which was not adopted.—(Monthly Journal.)

We illustrate below the Uganda stamp chronicled last month.



CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—We have seen the Postal [Telegraph Co's frank for 1896; it is of the same type as the preceding issue, except that the inscription in the centre reads "Postal Telegraph-Cable Company" instead of "Postal Telegraph Co."

Telegraph Stamps.
Postal Telegraph Co.
Perforated.
no value, slate (dated 1896)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Sr. Jose M. Sechen sends us a new stamp of the value of \$1.20 to be used specially for prepayment of postage on packets weighing from 2 to 5 kilogrammes.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Sun,
Perforated 11 1/2.

1p 20c black

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—We copy the following from the Philatelic Record: When this Colony was annexed to the Cape, the remaining stock of stamps was sent to Cape Town. They have now been brought again into use, not in British Bechuanaland Protectorate, which is the country to the north of Bechuanaland, extending to the British South Africa Company's boundary. We have received letters from Palapye (Khamas Town), franked with the stamps overprinted on English; but we believe as these are exhausted they will be replaced by others overprinted on the current Cape. The first of these has already appeared—the ½p green, a specimen of which we enclose.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Anchor, Perforated ½p bright green, black surcharge

BOLIVIA.—We have received the 1 and 5 centavos of the new series; the 50 centavos 1 and 2 boliviano were to be issued on April 15th; the 50 centavos is printed in orange and bears the portrait of Gen. Sucre, the 1 boliviano is in violet on bluish paper and has the portrait of Bolivar, the 2 bolivianos is in black and the design represents the National Coat of Arms.

Adhesive stamps.





Perforated 12. ic pale yellow green 5c dark blue green 50c orange

rb violet on bluish

2b black

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung chronicles the new series of adhesives, heralded some time ago; the design is somewhat similar to the preceding issue bearing the same coat of arms, but on white ground, above, on semi-curved label, "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, at POSTAGE" "REVENUE" and below, the denomination of value.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14. Watermarked Crown and CA.

sp ultramarine, arms black

2p orange

4p carmine 66 6p green

66 1sh gray lilac Watermarked Crown and CC.

46

2sh 6p ultramarine, arms black

3sh gray green 4sh carmine

66 1£, deep lilac 10£, orange

BRITISH HONDURAS .- We have seen an uncatalogued variety of the 2c on 6p rose; in the variety in question the "2" is slanting and has the

2 instead of straight; 2 The general appearbottom part curved

ance of the surcharge is as if it had been hand-stamped instead of printed on a press. This stamp was purchased some time ago from Messrs. Winch Bros., who in response to our inquiry informed us that "it was received when they were first issued and obtained by them direct from the officials at face value."

Adhesive stamp. Provisional issue.

Watermarked Crown and CC.

Perforated 14.

2c on 6p rose, black surcharge

CANADA.—We have received the Jubilee stamps heralded last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Jubilee issue.

Perforated 12.

1/2c black

1c orange 2c green

3c bright rose

5c deep blue

6c rich brown

8c violet

roc brown violet

15c steel blue

20c vermilion 50c ultramarine

\$1.00 red

\$2.00 dark purple

\$3.00 yellow brown

\$4.00 purple \$5.00 olive

Postal card.

ic black, buff

At the last minute we received official information that the 8 cent stamps have been recalled on account of their similarity in color to the 10 cent stamps.

CHINA.—From Le Timbre Poste we gather that the 3 cent revenue stamp has been surcharged "4 cents" with a small figure "4." It is said only 200 copies were surcharged with the small figure (4), the remainder of the issue having the large (4).

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 15.

4c on 3c red, black surcharge

ECUADOR.—The provisional 5 centavos on 20c orange now comes to hand with horizontal instead of diagonal surcharge; we have also seen the 2c of 1895 surcharged 1897-1898 in large type.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Perforated 12.

5c on 2oc orange, black surcharge

Surcharged 1897-98 reading downward from left to right.

2c yellow brown, black surcharge

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have had an opportunity of examining a set of the stamped forms employed for Admiralty Pensioners, which seemed to be but little known to collectors, though the ½d. stamps (Wrapper type) cut from them are occasionally met with, and usually looked upon as somewhat

mysterious. These forms are of a similar nature, from a philatelic point of view, to the forms of Vaccination Certificate bearing the same stamp, and not less collectible. The form is of large size, 17x13½ inches when open, and contains elaborate formulæ, which must greatly puzzle the pensioner who has to fill them up. As he is obliged, however, to send in one of these every quarter, we presume he gets used to it in time.

The entire sheet, of which we have given the size, consists of two forms, which are detached from one another when used; the Life Certificate being forwarded to the Admiralty, and the other part, which seems to be termed the Enrolment Form, to the District Officer nearest to the pensioner's place of

residence.

There are seven varieties differing in the color of the paper on which they were printed, and six of these differ also in the Class of Pensioner for which they are employed. All bear an impression of the ½p stamp, in redbrown, struck upon the back of the Enrolment Form, on which are also lines for the address, and some rather contradictory instructions, at the foot of the page being "Not to be fastened, sealed, or enclosed in an envelope," whilst half way up the page, where the edges would overlap when the form is folded, is the direction "Seal here." (Monthly Journal).

ADMIRALTY PENSIONERS' ENROLMENT FORMS.



½p red brown, white wove Executive and Navigating Class.

green wove; Engine-room Class.

1/2p " yellow wove; Marines.
1/2p " rose wove; Artificer Class.

1/2p " pale blue wove; Sick Berth Class and Miscellaneous.

1/2p " pink wove; Coastguard.

MAURITIUS.—The Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung states that 1, 2, 4 and 18 cent adhesives of the same type as the current 3 cent have just been issued, also envelopes of 18 and 36 cents, and postal cards of 8 cents, single and reply, all of them with stamp of the same design; the inscriptions on the postal card are the same as on the 6 cent card of 1896. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain states that the 2 cent card has also been issued with stamp of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.



Watermarked Crown and CA.

Perforated 14.

ic lilac and ultramarine

2c lilac and orange

4c lilac and green

18c gray green and ultramarine

Envelopes.

White laid paper.

Size 140x78 mm. 18c blue

36c brown

Size 133x106 mm.

18c blue

36c brown

Postal cards.

2c brown, buff

8c carmine "

8x8c carmine "

NEWFOUNDLAND.—At the time of going to press we received the promised new series; they make a very handsome set, some of the designs being quite novel.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

ic green

2c claret

3c light ultramarine

4c olive

5c reddish purple

6c red brown

8c brown orange

roc slate brown

12c dark ultramarine

15c red

24c bluish purple

30c slate

35c salmon

6oc black

NEW HEBRIDES.—As mentioned elsewhere the Australasian New Hebrides Company has issued two stamps for prepayment of postage on letters carried between the Islands by their steamer.

Adhesive stamps.



Rouletted.

ip deep rose lilac, vignette black

2p orange brown, vignette blue

THE MARKET.

Auction sale of Cheveley & Co., May 21st, 1897.	
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d bright red, fine and lightly post-	
	\$15.00
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d blue, fine specimen, with large	
margins	11.00
Gambia, 1sh green, unused and mint state	9.50
— 1sh green, fine used specimen	10.50
Gold Coast, 20sh green and red, unused, with gum	23.12
Lagos, CA., 5sh blue, superb, very lightly postmarked specimen Mauritius, post paid, 2d blue, early state, large margins, light blue	35.00
postmark, very fine	46.25
Victoria, 5sh blue on yellow, superb, very lightly cancelled, perfect	
specimen	23.75

COMMUNICATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 20th, 1897.

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., L'T'D., NEW YORK CITY.

Gentlemen: Will you allow us to correct one little mistake that we happened to find? In Samoa under 45a you say ½ of 1sh stamp used for 6d rose. This is not quite correct. This cut Provisional is probably unique in its kind as it has been used for no special value. We have seen quite a few pieces of printed matter that cost only 1d arrive in San Francisco with this stamp, and we know of very heavy letters going through this port to Germany, that were franked with one of these cut Provisionals. the matter was simply this: A fire destroyed a large part of Apia and all postage stamps with the exception of a few sheets of the 1sh value. The Postmaster waiting for the arrival of a new supply from Auckland used these 1sh cut in half to indicate that postage has been paid in full on every piece of mail matter. Therefore this stamp stands for no special value but was used for ½d up to the highest postage necessary on any one letter. It was only used on two and perhaps only on one mail arriving at this port, and we do not know on how many going the other way.

Very respectfully yours,

W. SELLSCHOPP & Co.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

May 6th, 1897.

Messrs. F. Neck (London), G. E. D. Morey (Tasmania), J. Esterellas y

Carbnell (Spain), were unanimously elected members.

Mr. W. B. Avery then gave his Display. The stamps of Great Britain were taken first. They included a Special Official Collection of Imperforates—one from every plate that has been printed from. They were specially interesting as showing the fine colors and beautiful engraving of the early stamps before the plates became worn. Many of the copies, although they had never been gummed showed very fine "ivory heads," showing most con-

clusively that the oft repeated nonsense about the action of the gum causing this appearance is absolutely wrong. Then came the general collection of Great Britain containing all the rarities unused, among them being such trifles as a block of 23 V. R., 1d black; 9d watermarked "emblems" plate 5; the 2½d error; complete panes of 3d with white dot (plate 3), 1/- with

hair line (plate 3), and most values on trial safety paper.

Africa was shown next including several pages of shades of Cape wood-blocks—one page being devoted to the errors singles and pairs; Boer Republic complete; several grand pages of Post Paid Mauritius followed by profusive display of the rarities of the subsequent issues; Sierra Leone and Lagos were very fine. Indeed in all countries it was noted that in almost every case the rarer the stamp the greater was the number shown, the finer the range of shade and generally speaking the greater attention evidently paid to it.

British Asia followed with a very fine lot of Ceylons which included, with one or two exceptions, full range of shades in used and unused. The

rarities of India and Straits had also been well looked after.

German states then received the attention of the members and some who were endeavoring with difficulty to fill up space with unused were surprised to see such stamps as the early issues of Baden, etc., shown by the half sheet (2 panes) of each value. With the exception of two of the rare Wurtem-

bergs all varieties were shown used and unused by shades.

Spain and the Colonies came next. In these again there were far more of the unused rarities of the early issues than the common varieties. The early issues of Spain and Philippine were exceptionally fine and can only have been obtained by patient search and waiting in addition to the other necessaries for such a display. The inverted frames were shown used and unused; the errors in the original blocks and used on part of original envelopes along with others. Many of the medium varieties were shown in half sheets.

Then came two fine volumes of the stamps of Greece-most carefully arranged and containing varieties of printing, misprints, etc., that were

new to most of the members present.

South America followed. This included a grand lot of Buenos Ayres with a profusion of fine shades and many pairs. As the evening was now getting late and carriages had long since been announced there was only just time for a hasty glance at one of the divisions of West Indies—Nevis to Virgin Isles. If the members had seen nothing else, there were enough rarities displayed in this section to satisfy for many a day. In Nevis unused sheets were shown of all varieties except 1sh yellow green, and 1sh on laid: Reconstructed sheets of used stamps were shown of nearly all varieties. Altogether there were 3 complete sheets of the rare 6d litho.

The early issues of St. Vincent with their fine range of shade occupied

some time.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery for so kindly bringing his stamps and explaining them to the members. His very kind response terminated one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings we have had.

May 20th. Messrs. W. T. Willet, (Oxon), J. Siewert, (Russia), H.

Hawkins, (Surrey), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Schreuders & Co., (for postmarks of Holland) H. C. Beardsley, (address book), E. F. Wurtele, (a large number of U. S. A. journals).

Mr. Lundchlad then gave an interesting paper on the stamps of Austria

carefully explaining the various settings, types, and minor varieties.

THE BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

717 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

G. E. BOYNTON, President, J. M. CRAIGHILL M. D. Vice-President, F. G. SWEET, Secretary' W. N. WYETH, Treasurer, HUGH JENKINS, Auction Manager, J. J. CARROLL, Exchange Supt-

At its fourth annual meeting held April 8, 1897 the Baltimore Philatelic Society decided to inaugurate a sales department conducted on the circuit approval book plan. The main features of the system adopted are similar to those in vogue in the sales department of other societies and include:

1. Annual dues (including entrance fee) of one dollar to circuit members. 2. Circuit members have the privilege of circulating books of their own

duplicates on the same terms as resident members of the society.

3. The commission on stamps sold is ten per cent.

4. Members so desiring may insure their books on payment of a premium of one per cent. of their value.

The success of the Sales Department seems already assured as several circuits have been arranged and stamps sent out from which the sales have been very gratifying.

The Baltimore Society invites the co-operation of earnest collectors in its new department and promises the same high standard for its Approval Sales Department as has characterized its Auction Department in past years. The auction sales, it may be added, will continue to be a prominent feature of the Society's work.

Stamp collectors desiring to become circuit members are cordially invited to send for application blanks or further information.

F. G. SWEET, Secretary.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

351 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

WILLIAM HERRICK, President.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Treasurer, 40 John Street,
HENBY L. CALMAN,
HIRAM E. DEATS,
FREDERICK A. NAST. CHARLES GREGORY, Vice-President. J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary, 29 W. 75th Street. JOHN N. LUFF, F. E. P. LYNDE.

Committees.

Executive.—H. L. Calman, Chairman. J. N. T. Levick., J. W. George.

House.—F. E. P. Lynde, Chairman. H. E. Deats, John N. Luff, Albert Perrin, W. S. Scott.

Amusements.—John N. Luff, Chairman; J. B. Brevoort, J. Oakley Hobby, P. F. Bruner,

C. L. Moreau.

Auditing.—F. A. Nast, Chairman; Henry Clotz, Alvah Davison.

Literary.—H. E. Deats, Chairman; Jos. J. Casev, Jos. S. Rich.

Membership.—Chas. Gregory, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. Collin, H. Clotz, H. N. Terrett.

Furnishing.—J. W. Scott, Chairman; R. R. Bogert, H. L. Calman.

Directory.

First Floor.—Office and Assembly Room.—Second Floor.—Library.—Room of The Philatelic Society, front.—Room of National Society, rear.—Third Floor.—Guests Chambers.—Basement.—Billiard Room.

Admittance by Membership Card.

Notice of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards. For special information inquire of the House Committee.

Eleventh meeting of the Board of Governors held at 351 Fourth Avenue June 7th, 1897.

Present: Messrs. Calman, Deats, Luff, Lynde, Nast, Scott and the Secretary.

Mr. H. E. Deats was elected Chairman in the absence of President and Vice-President.

Called to order at 7.15 P. M.

The reading of the minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with. Treasurer's report was accepted, showing \$923.37 cash in bank.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Charles Gregory, Vice-President, urging the Governors to take action in the matter of the seizure of United States periodical stamps.

Upon ballot Mr. F. M. Herlihey was unanimously elected a subscribing

member of the Club

The following applications for membership were reported and posted on Club bulletin.

(28). McCoy S. King, 36 Gramercy Park, New York.
Proposed by John N. Luff.

Seconded by F. E. P. Lynde.

(29). Captain S. Baker, U. S. A., New York.

Proposed by W. S. Scott.

Seconded by Dr. Paul Allen.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Governors of the Collectors Club have heard of the seizure of certain United States periodical stamps from the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company, L'd., by Post Office Department officials on the alleged ground that said stamps had been "stolen, embezzled and purloined" from the government;

Whereas, it is a well known fact that large quantities of said periodical stamps were openly sold to dealers and collectors by the government for about ten years, as it is evidenced by circulars issued by the Post Office Department, specially by circular dated March 27, 1875, and by receipts given by the Third Assistant Postmaster General for money paid for said periodical

stamps, and

Whereas, it is also a well known fact that over seven hundred sets of these periodical stamps were furnished by the United States government to the officials of the Universal Postal Union, at Berne, Switzerland, and that most said sets have long since passed into the hands of collectors; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Governors of the Collectors Club most earnestly protest in behalf of its members against this unjust, oppressive and unlawful pro-

ceeding,

The question of defending the suit of "U.S. vs. The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., L'd." was next discussed and it was the sense of of the Governors that the Club, as the leading organization of stamp collectors and dealers,

should undertake it.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Club contribute \$100 toward expenses of the suit, and that Mr. John W. Scott be appointed a committee of one with power to associate others with him in the management of said defense.

The Secretary was directed to furnish copies of resolutions to the government officials, and to the daily and philatelic press.

Adjourned at 8.20 p.m.

J. M. ANDREINI, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Branch of the A. P. A.

Meetings held the third Tuesday of each month, at 80'clock P. M., at Loescher's Hotel, 36 Canal St., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

President, August Dejonge. Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address the Secretary, 9 W. 116th St. N. Y. Communications relating to the Exchange Deparment address to Edgar R. Carter, Box 36 Tompkins ville, S. I., N. Y.

Communications relating to Examination of Stamps Department, address Henry Clotz, P. O. Box 999, N. Y.City.

171st Meeting of the society was held at Stapleton June 17th, 1897, the President in the chair and the following members present: Messrs A. Dejonge, Henry Clotz, O. Dejonge, R. F. Albrecht, A. Lienhardt, J. W. Scott and E. R. Cartes.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. E. R. Carter was appointed Secre-

tary pro tem.

Minutes of the last meeting with the addition of the report of the Treasurer for the year were read and adopted, a vote of thanks being tendered Mr. Clotz our Treasurer.

Report of our delegate to the house warming of Mr. E. Doeblin at Pitts-

burgh on May 27th was received and warmly approved.

President Dejonge tendered to the society from Mr. C. P. Krauth of Pittsburgh a copy of his paper on "Practical Hints," which was read at a meeting of the Pittsburgh Philatelic Club, held on the evening of the house warming at which our delegate attended, also copies of labor saving tools and apparatus used by Mr. Krauth in his inspection of stamps, At this meeting our worthy President was unanimously elected the first honorary member of the Pittsburgh Club. A communication was received from Mr. Geo. W. Rode, Sect'y-Treas., of the Pittsburgh Club extending greetings to our society which were heartily reciprocated by all our members present.

A letter was received from our old friend and fellow member, Mr. E. Doeblin expressing his pleasure at our action in sending an official delegate to his house-warning, all the above were received with sincere appreciation and our thanks extended to our Pittsburgh friends for the cordial manner in

which our delegate was taken care of.

The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., presented the Society with priced

catalogue of their ninth auction sale.

Messrs. C. Witt and Henry Clotz presented Krötzsch's Catalogue of Prussia, Oldenburg and Bergedorf bound in three volumes. Stanley Gibbons Co., L't'd., presents vol. 2 of their new catalogue, and Mr. Henry Fiacre presents a Bremen counterfeit.

All the above were accepted with the thanks of the Society.

Communications were received from the Collectors Club, the National Philatelical Society and the J. W. Scott Co., regarding the seizure of Periodical stamps from The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., by the officials of the U. S. government.

It was moved and seconded that the S. I. P. S. endorses the resolutions passed by the National Philatelical Society and at the meeting of the

Directors of the Collectors Club held June 8th, 1897.

It was moved by Mr. Albrecht and seconded by Mr. Clotz, that the society donate the sum of \$50 towards the defence of the above suit, with the request that the individual members subscribe to the fund.

Our fellow member Mr. Julius Niedermeyer, now on his way to China,

sends greeting to the society.

The President reported that the Tscherniadieff matter had been placed in the hands of a member of the Dresden Society at Barcelona, Spain, for settlement and the thanks and approval of our member Mr. E. Doeblin had been received for the prompt action taken by our Society.

The following proposals for membership were handed to the Executive Committee, Dr. Chas. Diena, of Florence, Italy proposed by Mr. C. Witt; Mr. G. E. Boynton of Baltimore, proposed by Dr. Jas. M. Craighill; Mr. Eugene Angell, of N. Y. City, proposed by, Mr. A. Richter.

A fine display of United States postals and revenues was shown by Mr.

Oscar Dejonge, all in fine condition.

On motion the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

EDGAR R. CARTER, Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month, at Collectors Club, 351 Fourth Ave., at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS. President, JOHN N. LUFF, 118 East 23rd Street, New York. Secretary, Jos. S. Rich, 489 Manhattan Ave., New York.

Vice-President, HENRY GREMMEL, 85 Nassau Street, New York.
Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 111 West 84th St.

COMMITTEES.

H. GREMMEL, CHAS, D. W. DREW, M. C. BERLEPSCH. Entertainment

House R. L. COURSEN,
House J. N. T. LEVICK,
GEO. R. TUTTLE,
Librarian, GEO. R. TUTTLE, 351 Fourth Avenue,
New York.

Finance WALTER S. SCOTT W. F. GREGORY. R. R. BOGERT. (H. COLLIN,

Membership A. Perrin,
F. E. P. Lynde.

Exchange Manager, M. C. Berlepsch, Nathalie

Ave., Kingsbridge, N. Y.

June 8th, 1897. The 327th Regular Meeting of the National Philatelical Society was called to order by the President at 8.10 P. M.

Present: Messrs. G. B. Calman, Doane, Gregory, Krassa, Luff, Miner, Perrin, Rich, J. W. Scott, W. S. Scott, Tuttle, Williams.

The minutes of the 326th meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Scott, Chairman of a Committee of the Collectors' Club, relating to the matter of a suit brought by the United States Government against the W. S. Scott Stamp Company, for offering for sale United States Newspaper Stamps. Mr. Scott spoke at length on the advisability of the National Philatelical Society contributing to the funds for the defense of this suit, and moved that the National Philatelical Society make an appropriation of \$50.00 which was carried.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ld., presented Part II of their Catalogue, and

on motion a vote of thanks was tendered them.

Adjourned 9 P. M.

Jos. S. RICH, Secretary,

EXTRA.

Since writing the article on "Duty on postage stamps" which is contained in this number, we find, at the moment of going to press, that the Senate has finally inserted a provision for the inclusion of postage stamps and kindred articles in the free list of the Tariff Bill.

We are indeed pleased at the success of the efforts which we made in this direction, and congratulate both collectors and dealers upon the avoidance of the annoyance which would be incident to the collection of duty on all importations of stamps.

Immediately after the publication of the Tariff Bill, as proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, we employed an Attorney in Washington, to impress upon representatives and members of the Finance Committee of the Senate the justice of our contention, the expense incident to these efforts on our part, approximating \$250.00. Also, about two weeks ago we enlisted the co-operation of Mr. F. F. Olney, the President of the A. P. A., and his efforts have certainly contributed, in large measure, to the final success.

We think it no more than fair that all dealers who import stamps from foreign countries, and who, through our efforts, will now be enabled to continue their importations unhampered, should contribute their fair share towards the fees paid to our Attorney, and we solicit subscriptions in such amounts as each individual may feel justified in contributing.